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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

TO DESALINATE SALT WATER

U.S. Firm is Partner In Zarchin Project

By ZE'EV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The Israel Government and the Fairbanks Whitney Corporation of the U.S.—one of the world's leading water supply firms—yesterday signed an agreement as partners in a seven-figure project (exact figures were not disclosed) for the conversion of sea water into fresh water by the Zarchin process.

Mr. David Karr, President of Fairbanks Whitney, termed Dr. Alexander Zarchin's invention "one of the great scientific break-throughs mankind has made since time immemorial," adding: "It takes a genius to make things so simple."

Mr. Karr and his two vice-presidents are convinced that the process will permit the desalination of water at a cost comparable to the average cost of water in the U.S., now estimated at 40 cents per thousand gallons.

Top Engineers

The two vice-presidents of Fairbanks, rated among the top engineers in the U.S., are Mr. Gordon Anderson and Mr. Robert Kerr. Both flew back to the U.S. immediately upon signing the contract, in order to speed the preparatory work for the construction of the first industrial desalination plant in Israel some time in 1960.

Mr. Karr said that he hoped by 1965 to be able to produce conversion plants with a capacity of 1,000 million gallons of fresh water a day, to be set up throughout the world.

He added that the decision to undertake the joint venture for the development of the Zarchin process climaxed a long study of all known conversion processes.

Mr. Karr explained that his company's interest derived from the expanding requirements of water consumption in the U.S. as well as the needs of an expanding world population.

Mr. Karr said that he was deeply indebted to Dr. Zarchin and the Israel Government for permitting his company's experts, as the first non-Israel group, to see the full Zarchin process and the secret plant which had been constructed during the past two years.

"Without false humility, I can say that we will not be able the match this invention for years to come."

General Principles

The general principles of the Zarchin process are understood to involve the separation of minerals from water by freezing. Eskimos have known the rudiments of this natural separation for thousands of years and have used it as one way of obtaining their fresh water. One of the revolutionary advantages of Dr. Zarchin's method is believed to be the freezing method, which is carried out with a minimum of power requirements.

For the time being the experimental plant "somewhere in Israel" is being zealously guarded. Also no figures were given concerning the construction costs or the system of calculations involved.

Some time ago an American firm showed interest in Dr. Zarchin's projects and made free use of one of the patents. Dr. Zarchin, however, did not disclose the more important of his secrets, which were shown to the present U.S. partners only 24 hours before they signed the contract.

Mr. Karr said yesterday: "They showed us everything but three essential parts. We argued for an hour and finally they relented. My heart stood still."

The two engineers, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kerr, crawled beneath the machinery, getting grease on their heads and paint on their clothes.

Mr. Karr said that Dr. Zarchin's was a "fundamentally new theory. It puts a new dimension into science. It goes contrary to every

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

130 Feared Lost In Stormy Seas

LONDON (UPI). — One of the worst Atlantic storms in memory sank two more vessels yesterday and left scores of fishing boats in distress from Gibraltar to the Arctic.

The storm was in its fifth tempestuous day. It left European seas almost deserted of smaller vessels while officials counted up to 130 lives lost on land and sea.

But for the first time since Sunday, reports from coastal areas indicated an abatement in the fierceness of the storm. It was only on the seas that gale winds and squalls continued without letup.

The storm-buffeted British ship Janet Helen early yesterday sprang a leak in its engine room and was abandoned to sink off the Dutch coast. All crew members were rescued from lifeboats.

Two ships, the German Brunswick and the Dutch, 421-ton coast vessel Flamingo collided on the River Scheide in Holland and the Flamingo went down. Its five crewmen were picked up from a life-boat.

At least five Danish fishing cutters were in trouble in the North Sea off Esbjerg, Denmark, and it was feared 20 men aboard them might lose their lives.

Train Kills Lorry Driver

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A lorry driver, Yigal Raz (Rosenfeld) 22, of Afula, was killed yesterday afternoon when his truck collided with a passenger train near Hahotrim, 12 kilometres south of here.

The train driver, Haim Krieg, 35, of Haifa, was seriously injured. He was trapped in his cabin for two hours before rescue crews with acetylene torches could cut through to him.

None of the passengers were hurt.

The crash occurred at 3.35, when the 3.30 Haifa-Tel Aviv express reached a dirt track which the lorry was crossing.

There is no barrier at the spot, although there are the usual warning signs. Train passengers reported that the hooter was sounded to warn the lorry driver.

A group of doctors who happened to be passing gave the injured train driver first aid, and eased his pain with morphine while he was still pinned in the cabin.

He was rushed to the Hacarmel Hospital at 5.30 and his condition is said to be not critical.

The passengers were transferred to another train. Although the line was cleared almost immediately, there were delays of up to an hour in the service.

BARTLEY CRUM DIES AT 59

NEW YORK (INA). — Bartley C. Crum, prominent lawyer and active friend of Israel, died of a heart attack at his home here on Wednesday night.

He was 59.

Mr. Crum became an ardent advocate of Zionism after participating in the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry in Palestine in 1946. His experience in the committee prompted him to write his book exposé of pressure diplomacy, "Behind the Silken Curtain."

UN Votes $24m. For Development Fund

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter) — The governing council of the U.N. Special Fund yesterday approved the expenditure of $23,710,910 for 31 work projects in 25 countries, including $2,151,000 for three projects in the Middle East.

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Persia Alerts Garrisons On Iraqi Borders

TEHERAN (U.P.I.).— Iranian military garrisons along the Iraqi border were alerted yesterday to watch for any "development" from the direction of Iraq.

There were unconfirmed reports of "an exchange of fire" between an Iranian patrol post and three carloads of armed Iraqis, trying to cross the border near Tekeh Dashtmishan.

The Iraqis retreated from the patrol post after the firing but one car was surrounded by Iranian patrols and five Iraqis were arrested, the report said.

Tension between Iran and Iraq has increased steadily in recent weeks and just last week Shah Reza Pahlevi spoke out in a press conference against the Kassem regime.

Ike Due Next Week

The reports of border uneasiness came only four days before President Eisenhower's scheduled visit to Teheran. He is due to reach the Iranian capital next Monday for a visit of about seven hours during which he will be the guest of the Shah.

Foreign Minister Abbas Aran said yesterday that Iran was adopting a firm stand against Iraq's claim to three miles of territory along the Shatt Arab River. Mr. Aran indicated the case may be taken to the U.N.

He told the Majlis that Iran has been compelled to stiffen its policy because of aggressive statements made by the Iraqi Premier, Gen. Kassem, who was quoted by Baghdad Radio as saying that Iraq would take all necessary steps to regain the territory, which was annexed by Iran before World War II. He said that he hoped this could be done by "peaceful means."

7 Nobel Prize Winners Receive Awards in Oslo

STOCKHOLM (UPI).— King Gustav VI yesterday presented Nobel prizes to five scientists and a writer while in Oslo, British Labourite Philip Noel-Baker was receiving the 1959 Peace Prize.

The prizes, $42,610 in each category, were awarded to:

Medicine: Dr. Severo Ochoa, of New York University, and Prof. Arthur Kornberg, of Stanford University, whose discovery of means of synthesizing nucleic acid shed new light on the basic chemistry of life. It is expected to be a major contribution to cancer research.

Physics: Profs. Emilio Segre and Owen Chamberlain, both of the University of California, for discovering the anti-proton and advancing man's understanding of the structure of the universe.

Literature: Salvatore Quasimodo, Italian poet hailed as one of "the generation of left-wing authors who could not win a hearing until after the fall of fascism."

Chemistry: Jaroslav Heyrovsky, the first Czech ever to win a Nobel prize. Heyrovsky was honoured for his 34-year-old discovery of the polarograph method of chemical analysis.

At the Oslo ceremony, Mr. Gunnar Jahn of the Norwegian Nobel Committee told an audience including King Olav V that Mr. Noel-Baker "for 45 years has dedicated his powers to the service of suffering humanity, whether in time of war or in the intervals between wars."

Tunisia to Seek Aid Anywhere

TUNIS (Reuter). — President Habib Bourguiba said yesterday that Tunisia would "look elsewhere" for loans if the U.S. does not want to grant them in the conditions prevailing in Tunisia.

In his weekly broadcast to the nation, the President said foreign countries had helped Tunisia but that American aid had not reached the same level as that cut off by France in 1958.

He said his Government had decided to find work for all its people — "no matter by what means.

"We are at grips with a human problem which we must solve at any cost. If the U.S. does not wish to grant us loans under these conditions, well, we will look elsewhere." The country had no right to turn down aid. No matter where it came from.

Fawzi on 3-Day Visit to Italy

ROME (Reuter). — Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Foreign Minister of the U.A.R., arrived here by air yesterday for a three-day visit.

He will address members of the business community today on "the U.A.R. and international politics," and will be the guest of honour at a banquet given by Foreign Minister Guiseppe Pella tonight.

Fawzi flew here from New York, where he represented the U.A.R. at the U.N. General Assembly.

Controlled Disarmament Vital, Ike Tells Indians

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — President Eisenhower was guest of honour last night at the biggest state banquet ever given in Delhi. It was the climax to another day of public acclaim and ceremonial splendour in a visit which the U.S. President described as "unforgettable."

"The efforts I shall make for the peace of the world shall never cease," he said, in reply to a toast by President Prasad.

Earlier, Mr. Eisenhower received a standing ovation from both Houses of the Indian Parliament, to whom he urged "a five or 50-year plan" to remove tensions and an immediate move forward into an era of peace and plenty.

American observers regard his speech to parliament as one of the most emotional appeals he has made, and expect it to be well received not only in India but throughout Asia. He was several times interrupted by applause.

In his address Mr. Eisenhower said that "controlled universal disarmament is the imperative of our time."

He told the 750 members: "We have not yet solved the problem of fear among nations. The consequence is that not one government can exploit the resources of its own territory solely for the good of its people. Governments are burdened with sterile expenditures.

"In the name of humanity,

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Ethiopian-Somali Clashes Kill 26

HARGEISA, British Somaliland (Reuter). — Twenty-six persons have been killed in clashes betwen Somalis and Ethiopians in the border area this month, according to reports reaching here.

One man was killed when the Arap tribe attacked the Ogaden tribe in Ethiopia and looted its stock in retaliation for the Ogadens' failure to pay blood money for the death of an Arap man.

Ethiopian troops who investigated the attack met an armed party of tribesmen. Shots were exchanged and one tribesman was killed and two arrested.

Later, armed Ethiopians encountered members of the Arap tribe and two tribesmen were killed in a fight. Four wounded were brought to hospital here and one died later. Seven Ethiopians are believed to have been killed in the fight.

British liaison officers went to the scene of the fight and Ethiopians and protectorate forces began patrolling the border to prevent further armed crossings.

Deep-Water Port Opened at Akaba

AMMAN (Reuter). — Crown Prince Mohammed yesterday inaugurated Jordan's new deep-water port at Akaba. The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Haz'a Majali, members of his cabinet, army officers and heads of diplomatic missions in Amman.

The port was financed by British development loans and constructed by British and German engineers. It has been built to take ships up to 20,000 tons. Previously vessels unloading at Akaba have had to trans-ship their cargo into lighters.

A new road linking Akaba with Amman should be completed next summer.

The Prime Minister said at yesterday's ceremony that he hoped the port would avoid the difficulties met before in land transport through neighbouring countries."

In London, yesterday, King Hussein received top diplomats and politicians at a reception given in his honour by the Jordan Ambassador, Anastas Hamania.

Lighter Sentences For Moroccan Jews

Two Moroccan Jews recently jailed for having allegedly assisted illegal emigration to Israel have had their sentences commuted by a Tangiers court, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. M. Turjeman and Mr M. Alfasi had been sentenced to one year and six months respectively. These terms are now suspended. The fines imposed on them have also been approximately halved, to 75,000 and 25,000 francs respectively.

U.S. Wants Allies To Pay Nato More

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Secretary of State Christian Herter said yesterday that the U.S. believes its European allies might be able to assume a large share of defence costs in Nato.

He told a press conference that this problem would be discussed during the Nato Ministerial Council meeting beginning in Paris next Tuesday.

Mr. Herter said that the U.S. was a very staunch ally of its Nato partners and certainly would carry out its share of Nato commitments in full. But the U.S. was very much interested in the improved economic situation of Western Europe, whereby the European allies might take a larger share of the overall burden.

On trade, Mr. Herter said, the U.S. felt it would be a serious thing for Europe if the six-nation Common Market and the "Outer Seven" free trade association turned into rival organizations. The U.S. was strongly in favour of the Common Market group and it had certainly done nothing to discourage the "Outer Seven."

U.S. Army Combat Unit to Quit Iceland

WASHINGTON (UPI).— The U.S. announced yesterday that it will withdraw the U.S. Army battalion combat team from Iceland during the first six months of 1960.

The Army battalion combat team is not considered a part of the U.S. Nato forces in Iceland but is in addition to them. A Defence Department announcement said no reduction in the U.S. Nato Forces in Iceland is contemplated.

Israel Blanks Pakistan, 2-0

ERNAKALUM.—Israel scored a great victory here yesterday when it defeated Pakistan, 2-0, after a brilliant second half display.

The goal-getters were Rafi Levy and Nahum Stelmach, both scoring after the interval.

The game was replete with tension. After a hard-fought first half the Israelis dominated the second period with perfect ball control and smooth, short passing.

The Pakistanis played a tough game, but a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout. After the final whistle, however, the Pakistanis left the field without staying to shake hands. The Israelis, after embracing joyfully, cheered their opponents.

All members of the Israel side played well but for Tisch, left-half, who was replaced by Menchell in the 20th minute. The half-line position was filled by Goldstein, however, with Menchell replacing Goldstein in the foward line.

Levy and Stelmach again distinguished themselves in the attack. In the 55th minute Stelmach shot at goal, but Levy deflected it with his body from the waiting hands of Pakistani custodian Siddique, and wheeling, sent a hard grounder into the net.

Fifteen minutes later Stelmach, in a sparkling solo break-through, slipped past a number of Pakistani defenders including the goalie, and tapped the ball in from two metres.

Levkovich did herculean work in the half-line, and hamstrung Oomar, a fast, dangerous player who on several occasions menaced the Israel gate with lone-wolf raids.

The line ups:

Israel: Portel; Natanya, Mordecovitz; Haldi, Levkovits, Tisch (Menchell); Nahari, Stelmach, Levy, Goldstein, Glaser.

Pakistan: Siddique, Ivshad, Qayum; Abidhussain, Masood, Gafoon; Fakir Hussein, Abir, Oomar, Abdullah, Yuak.

The next game, in the second round will be against Persia on Saturday.

The Israel coach, Gyula Mandy, has recommended four Israelis for the Asia Selected team, which will play in Europe after the Olympic Games there. The players are Stelmach, Levy, Levkovitz and Goldstein.

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Progressives to Enter Cabinet; Final Talks with Orthodox Today

World Bank to Grant Suez Loan

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The World Bank is expected to approve the controversial $56.5m. Suez Canal loan at its next board meeting on December 21.

The Bank has been under considerable pressure from U.S. Congressmen and other influential Americans and leading newspaper to withhold approval of the loan until the Inge Toft case is settled. But the President of the Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, with the approval of the State Department, has decided to wait no longer but to present his Board with the request to grant the loan.

The Board's vote will probably be unanimous.

Strangely enough, not even Israel's voting rights will be cast against the loan. Israel is represented on the Board by Dr. Peter Lieftinck, of Holland, who also represents his own country and Yugoslavia.

He votes 3½ per cent of the Bank's stock, of which one-tenth is Israel's. Under the Bank's regulations, he must cast all his votes as one unit. Israel's shares will thus be cast with those of Holland and Yugoslavia for a loan to improve a Canal she is barred from using.

'Not Political Medium'

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Mr. Christian Herter, the Secretary of State, said yesterday that the World Bank was an economic and not a political medium.

He told a press conference, in reply to a question about a possible loan to the United Arab Republic for improving the Suez Canal, that the less the Bank used its facilities for diplomatic pressures the better its utility would be.

The Secretary of State made these comments when discussing negotiations now under way for a $56m. loan to the U.A.R. for widening and deepening the Suez Canal.

A reporter asked him to discuss the U.S. position towards the negotiations in view of the refusal of Egyptian authorities to permit Israel ships into the Suez Canal.

Mr. Herter also said that the negotiations between the World Bank and the U.A.R. had been discussed with Israel diplomats in the U.S. As far as he knew, he said, the Board of the World Bank had not yet voted on the matter.

Bank Helps Build Sahara Pipeline

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The World Bank yesterday made a $58m. loan to French oil interests to help complete a 412-mile pipeline which will bring crude oil from the Sahara to the Algerian coast.

The loan was made to the Societe Petroliere de Gerancen, a corporation owned jointly by two companies producing oil in the Sahara: Societe Nationale de Recherche et d'Exploitation des Petroles en Algerie, which is largely owned by the French Government and Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (Algerie), a subsidiary of the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, the largest French oil company.

The funds will be used to assist in financing the construction and operation of the pipeline bringing crude oil from the Hassi Messaoud oilfield to the Algerian port of Bougie on the Mediterranean coast.

T.A. Boosters C'ttee Envisaged

TEL AVIV. — A committee which it is hoped will eventually evolve into a corporation for the economic development of Tel Aviv is to be set up by the new coalition, it was learned here on Thursday.

The Progressive Councillor, Mr. M. Stern, has agreed to head the committee, which would aim at attracting investment capital and encouraging tourism.

With the official election of Mr. Mordecai Namir as Mayor to take place on Sunday, most of the city departments have been distributed among the coalition partners. Under agreements finalized on Thursday, Mapai will be in charge of Jaffa and the slums; (First Deputy Mayor E. Schechter); engineering and sewage; (Deputy Mayor Y. Rabinowitz); properties and housing (Councillor Y. Levi); finances (Councillor Peretz Naphtali); and education and culture (Councillor Y. Burstein).

Progressive Deputy Mayor M. Goldstein will head the Sanitation and City Supervisors' Department and be chairman of the Youth and Sports Committee. Agudat Yisrael Deputy Mayor Y. Abramowitz will head the Social Welfare Department, and N.R.P. Deputy Mayor A. Boyer will run water and lighting, veterinary permits and religious services. Ahdut Ha'avoda Deputy Mayor Y. Heled will have to leave his present post in Kupat Holim in order to be eligible to take charge of the city's health services.

Mapam has been offered the Departments of Supply and City Transportation and the Transport Committee, but is not satisfied.

U.S. Recapture 13 Of 20 Convicts

ROANOKE, Virginia (UPI).— Virginia State police captured another escaped prisoner from North Carolina's "Little Alcatraz" prison early yesterday, bringing to 13 the number retaken since 20 convicts broke jail on Tuesday. The hunt for seven remaining desperate prisoners was pressed by the F.B.I. and other police units.

Captured early yesterday was Robert Council, 30, of Fayetteville, Virginia.

Seven of the heavily-armed fugitives were rounded up without a fight Wednesday night in Virginia. Four others were caught in Ohio and another was picked up shortly after the breakout on Tuesday from the Ivy Bluff prison near Yanceyville, North Carolina.

Fleas and Mites Found in Antarctic

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Ten black fleas found under a dry rock are among the first insects discovered in the Antarctic, the U.S. Defence Department has announced.

The fleas, wingless and about an eighth of an inch long, were found by a bacteriologist, Dr. Meyer.

Dr. Meyer also found several mites — orange-red creatures like spiders, less than half a millimetre long.

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Sick Fund Issue Deferred

TEL AVIV. — A Government by the beginning of next week seemed a certainty last night. The Progressives had agreed to come in, and Mapai claimed there was agreement with the National Religious Party, though the latter said they were not yet satisfied with the arrangement made for religious secondary education and a further meeting was to take place this morning.

News broadcast in the evening had announced the agreement. Final points on coalition discipline were being ironed out with Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda.

An agreement in principle was reached between Mapai and the Progressives over the question of health insurance here on Thursday, thus paving the way for a revival of their coalition partnership.

B-G Participates

For Mapai there were the Prime Minister, and Messrs. Z. Aranne, M. Namir, Y. Guri, A. Becker and G. Josephthal. For the Progressives — Messrs. M. Kol, I. Harari, Y. Shaari and Dr. S. Kanowitz.

The agreement provides that national health insurance will continue to be implemented through existing sick funds, and persons not members of such funds will be free to choose the fund they wish to join. "A proper solution" will be found for those who do not wish to join any existing fund, the agreement says. A ministerial committee will be set up to work out the details of the "proper solution."

Want Previous Offer

It is understood that the Progressives sought at the meeting to revive Mr. Ben-Gurion's previous proposal or a State Health Insurance scheme or alternatively asked that Mapai should agree to allow the non-insured to join sick funds without affiliation to the political body sponsoring the fund in question. There was no commitment on this point, but the matter is to be brought before the Mapai party councils.

The Progressive Party Political Committee and Executive will have to approve the agreement on Sunday, and then make their formal decision about entering the Cabinet. The two sides sat until after midnight Thursday to formulate the agreement and discuss the Progressives' demands with regard to the taxation "depolitization" of the civil service.

There is still no final settlement between Mapai and Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda, but the latter two have been asked to decide where they stand on Cabinet discipline on Friday (today). Mapai will permit abstention on such issues as alliances, military government and relations with Germany, but under no circumstances to a vote against the Government.

Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda late on Thursday asked that the paragraph providing for dismissal of a minister if he violates Cabinet discipline should be replaced by another, permitting him to resign. A Mapam source said that the party was not prepared to abstain on the Military Government issue.

Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda leaders are due to meet today with Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Namir, Mr. Sapir, Mr. Eshkol and Dr. Josephthal.

Situation Confusing

The situation regarding the relations between Mapai and the National Religious Party was confusing, with contradictory reports emerging from the two sides. Mapai announced that "full agreement" had been reached on the secondary education issue while Religious Party spokesmen denied this.

The meeting took place between — Mapai: Messrs. Eshkol, Sapir, Aranne, Assaf, Govrin and Namir. The N.R.P.: Messrs. Y. Raphael, M. Shapira, Z. Wahrhaftig, and Drs. Y. Burg and Y.M. Rosenberg.

According to Mapai sources, the agreement will enable parents who so wish to give their children a religious secondary education, but without splitting the school system.

The National Executive Council of the General Zionists late Thursday decided to approve the Executive's decision not to join the Mapai-led Cabinet "under present circumstances," thus leaving the door open for a change of heart should circumstances change.

Quiet Demonstrations In Tokyo Against Pact

TOKYO (Reuter). — Demonstrations against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty in Tokyo yesterday passed off quietly.

The organizers cancelled a planned march to the Diet (parliament) and persuaded an extremist student group to do the same.

The demonstrations were against revision of the Security Treaty, expected to be signed in Washington next month.

In Tokyo, 12,000 policemen were standing by, fearing a repetition of the disturbances of November 27 when more than 24,000 demonstrators then broke into the parliament grounds and about 400 people were injured.

UAR Won't Resume Ties with France Yet

CAIRO (Reuter).—The Government - owned newspaper "Al Gomhouriya," quoting a high source, said yesterday that diplomatic relations with France would not be resumed until France took appropriate steps for "a just solution" of the Algeria problem.

(A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said on December 1 that France would not resume relations with the UAR until the Algerian issue is settled. He said that Egyptian aid to the rebels would cause an early break in relations were they to be established prematurely.)

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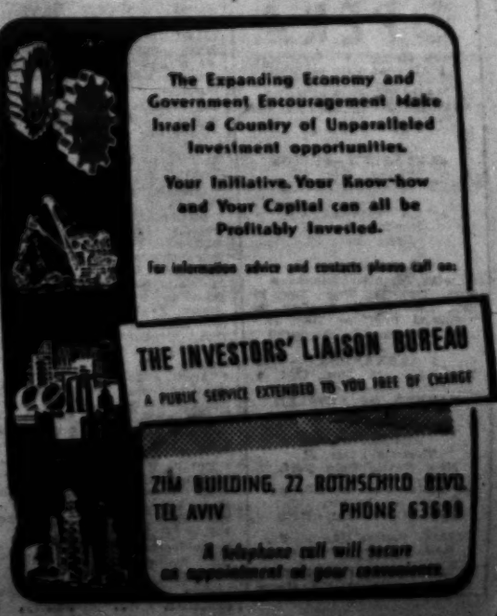

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Social & Personal

The Civil Service Commission Report was presented to President Ben-Zvi in Jerusalem on Thursday by the Acting Commissioner, Mr. M. Melamed. Present was the former Commissioner, Mr. David Rosolio, who prepared the Report.

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The Burmese Ambassador, U Hla Maung, on Wednesday evening visited the group of Burmese soldiers undergoing agricultural training at Moshav Kfar Yehezkel. He was accompanied by the commander of the group Major Tun Shwe, and Mr. M. Entzer, of the moshav movement.

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The British Ambassador and Mrs. Patrick Hancock, accompanied by Mr. Jacob Bergman, Haifa District Officer, and Mr. L. Adiv, head of the Menashe local council, on Thursday visited Kibbutz Barkai and Kibbutz Magal.

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The Uruguayan parliamentary delegation, headed by the House Speaker, Mr. Francisco Rodrigues Camuso, yesterday visited the Wizo Henrietta Irweil Vocational School for Girls (Uruguay House) in Haifa and later toured Nazareth, where they visited various churches. They then went on to Degania Bet where they had lunch with the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Kadish Luz, and his family, before returning to Tel Aviv.

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A reception in honour of Mr. Zalman Shazar, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, was given by the President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. B. Mazar at their residence in Jerusalem on Wednesday night. Mr. Shazar is a member both of the University's Board of Governors and of its Executive Council, as well as a Research Fellow in the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences. Present at the reception, in addition to members of the University's academic and administrative staffs, were the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen; the Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohn; and the Acting Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Y. Tsur.

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Mr. Gerhard Gabriel, of Bombay, was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Keren Hayesod. Among the guests were Aluf-Mishne Yosef Carmel; Mr. Zvi Caspi, Rabbi Morton Berman.

•

Mr. Zalman Shragai, of the Keren Hayesod, recently received Mr. Harry Shine, Executive Director of the Joint Palestine Appeal in Britain.

•

The Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Osten Lundborg, will be the guest speaker at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club at 1 p.m. today, on the subject of "The European Free Trade Area."

•

The Journalists Association will hold an evening of "Questions and Answers" at 8.45 p.m. on Friday (today) at Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv. The panel will consist of Mr. Y. Ben Porat (Yediot Aharonot); Mr. A. Dolav (Ma'ariv); Mr. H. Ya'ari (Davar); Mr. Y. Yambor (Al Hamishmar) and Mr. S. Samet (Ha'aretz). The quizmaster will be Mr. Y. Eisenberg (Haboker).

•

A benefit fashion show will be held at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem by the Anti-Tuberculosis League at 8 p.m. on Saturday, December 19. Paris fashions will be displayed.

Park in J'lem For Red Cross Founder

A park with a children's playground is to be created in Jerusalem in the name of the founder of the International Red Cross, Henri Dunant. This was decided at a recent Jewish National Fund conference in Switzerland, the Fund announced in Jerusalem on Thursday.

The park will be located between the Romema and Mei Neftoah quarters.

Henri Dunant, a Swiss, was known as a staunch friend of the Jewish people. He wrote a number of articles in the press in support of the Zionist movement, corresponded with Theodor Herzl and even attended the 1st Zionist Congress.

The project in his name will mark the centenary since the battle of Solferino, in Italy in the wake of which Henri Dunant conceived the idea of the International Red Cross.

VIDAL. — French film actor Henri Vidal, husband of actress Michele Morgan, died suddenly today from a heart attack at his Paris home. He was 40.

ISRAEL NATIONAL

OPERA

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MADAME BUTTERFLY
with MICHIKO SUNAHARA
Tomorrow—Sat., Dec. 12
Mon., Dec. 21
Mon., January 4

JERUSALEM—EDISON
Sunday, Dec. 27
Tickets at Cahana's

LA TRAVIATA
Sunday, Dec. 13
Mon., Dec. 28

LA BOHEME
with Michiko Sunahara
Mon., Dec. 14; Wed., Dec. 16
Sat., Dec. 19; Wed., Dec. 23
Special Perf. on Dec. 17 at Kibbutz Ein Hashofet

ALEXANDRA
Tues., Dec. 15; Sun., Dec. 20

BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tues., Dec. 22

FLEDERMAUS
Thursday, Dec. 31
New Year's Gala Perf.

All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1; 4-8) Tel. 37780.
Tickets: Ramat Gan — Pas Haifa — Greenberger.
Subscription Tickets still available at the Opera

Toledano Delays Gazetting Of Chief Rabbinate Election Rules

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The controversial regulations on the citizenship requirements of a candidate for the post of Chief Rabbi, and the distribution of suffrage in the committee charged with electing him, will not be gazetted for the time being.

The Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. Toledano, said on Thursday after a meeting in Tel Aviv with the Prime Minister that the regulations would probably be amended to satisfy critics in the Chief Rabbinate.

It was Rabbi Toledano who last week set off a storm of protest from Chief Rabbinate circles with his announcement that he was issuing regulations requiring that a candidate for the post of Chief Rabbi be an Israel citizen, thus disqualifying Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik, of Boston, and that the Chairman of the eight-man Elections Committee (who is appointed by the Minister) would have a double vote.

Rabbinate's Disagreement

Other rules projected by Rabbi Toledano, to which the Chief Rabbinate has taken exception, was one to limit a candidate's age to 70 (thus disqualifying the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, Y. I. Unterman) and a requirement that the Chief Rabbinate would have to put up its four nominees for the Elections Committee within a month of the announcement that elections were to take place.

A spokesman of the Chief Rabbinate told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Rabbinate would insist on all the new regulations being withdrawn. As a matter of principle, the Minister had no right to introduce such regulations without the agreement of the Chief Rabbinate, it was said.

The Council of the Chief Rabbinate earlier this week — at which Rabbi Toledano was present — resolved to boycott the elections committee and to call on all rabbis not to stand for election so long as the regulations are not cancelled.

Candidates for Post

The declaring of the elections, for Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis, is expected to be delayed until the present dispute is settled. There are still only three probable candidates for Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi: Aluf-Mishne Rabbi Shlomo Goren, Chief Army Chaplain, Rabbi Soloveitchik, and Rabbi Unterman. Rabbi Soloveitchick has so far not yet announced his readiness to stand. Rabbi Nissim comes up for re-election as Sephardi Chief Rabbi.

The Chief Rabbis will be chosen by a 70-member electoral college, to which 42 members are elected by the eight-man elections committee, and 28 public representatives, by local authorities and their religious councils. The latter, which is supervised by the Minister, could have a decisive voice should the group of 42 members be evenly divided.

Kubelik to Open IPO 25th Season

Raphael Kubelik will conduct the opening series of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's semi-Jubilee season and Mrs. Hilde Roessel-Majdan will sing the contralto part in Mahler's "Song of the Earth." The season begins in the autumn of 1960.

This was announced by Mr. Zvi Haftel of the I.P.O. management at a reception given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Heyman after Wednesday night's subscription concert in Jerusalem. Mr. Haftel also thanked Mr. Kubelik for agreeing to conduct the second concert in Jerusalem, although this was not stipulated in his contract.

Mr. Shmuel Cahana, who was impresario for Jan Kubelik, world-famous violinist and father of Raphael, handed the latter a copy of the poster issued for his father's last appearance in 1932 in Jerusalem.

Jan Kubelik came to this country for the first time in 1926, when Mr. Cahana sold the 800 seats of the Zion Hall in Jerusalem in two days, an unusual event in those days. *Y. B.*

Pedestrian Fined For Killing Cyclist

RENNES, Western France (Reuter). — A 58-year-old woman who was knocked down by a man riding a motorized bicycle has been jailed for 12 months and fined 4,000 francs (£280) for the manslaughter of the cyclist.

The court was told yesterday that Mme. Leontine Blanchais had been drinking and was "zig-zagging" along the road when the bicycle hit her. She was alleged to have left the cyclist lying on the road after the accident.

'Le Figaro' Preparing Israel Supplement

LYDDA AIRPORT. — "Le Figaro," the Paris mass-circulation daily, is preparing a special supplement devoted entirely to Israel and Franco-Israel relations, to be printed in Hebrew and French. The supplement is scheduled to appear in April and will be made available in Israel.

The local correspondent of "Le Figaro," Mr. Marc Hillel, reported this before departing for Paris on Thursday by Air France to assist in the editing of the supplement. *(Itim)*

Prospects Good For Trade with Portugal

TEL AVIV. — Israel's trade with Portugal and its African colonies could be expanded considerably if exporters established agencies there, Mr. I. Elkin, of the Andes General Export Company, told a meeting of the Israel Export Association here on Thursday.

Mr. Elkin, who recently returned from a visit to Portugal and her overseas territories, pointed out that there were no procedural difficulties involved and that import quotas existed for only very few commodities.

The prospects for Israel exports were especially good in the African territories as the local industries there were as yet undeveloped, except in the fields of food and plastics.

Mr. I. Michaelis, also of the Andes company, told the meeting that Israel goods had only limited possibilities in Latin America. After the establishment of the State, trade with these countries had been on a "most favoured nation" basis, but this advantage no longer applied.

In order to compete, Israel goods would have to be cheaper, orders fulfilled on time, and long-term credits granted.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 4.30; Tel Aviv: 4.18; Haifa: 4.07
tonight and ends Jerusalem: 5.15; Tel Aviv: 5.12; Haifa: 5.13

Portion: Vayetze — Bereshit; 28, 10-22, 3
Haftara: Hosea 11, 7-12, 16

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.15 p.m. Arvit, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.05 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 4.40 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. Services conducted by M. Stern & Choir — Sermon by Rabbi I.L. Unterman. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Shiur in Talmud by Dr. Z. Warhaftig 4.15 p.m.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15, p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Le'Yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight, 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.15 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight, 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.15 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

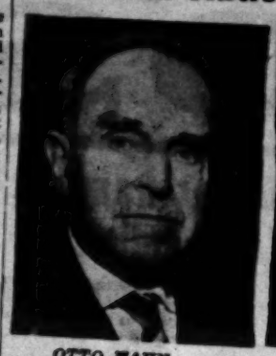
Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.20 p.m. Arvit, 5.11 p.m.

Shikk Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

German Nuclear Scientists

VISITORS' GALLERY: Drs. O. Hahn, W. Gentner



OTTO HAHN

WOLFGANG GENTNER

It was a mild August day, at Huntingdon, near Cambridge. A high-ranking army officer entered the room.

"I have something to tell you, Professor," he said to the man in the easy chair. "Tomorrow it will be in the papers, but I thought you would want to know now. They have dropped an atomic bomb in Japan."

That was 1945. This week, Professor Otto Hahn, Nobel Prize laureate in Chemistry, and discoverer of uranium fission, now Director of the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg, sat back in another easy chair at the Faculty Club-House in the Weizmann Institute of Science and recalled that apocalyptic August afternoon.

"I had no idea," he said, "no idea at all that the work we had been doing in radiochemistry almost since 1904, when I began to learn about radio-active elements and which led to the development of fission, would result in this destructive force.

"But science does not retrogress. It moves always forward. We were very happy in 1938, Fritz Strassmann, Lise Meitner and I, that we had found a new reaction which once had been supposed impossible. But even on August 6, 1945, if it had been within my power to wipe out the basic research which brought about this fearful action, as a scientist, I would not have obliterated knowledge."

The Future

"What will happen in the future?" Professor Hahn's very blue and quite un-eighty-ish eyes stared thoughtfully at the tree-tops beyond the Club House.

"One must be very careful. I am content that the Great Powers have the same kind of bombs. It makes for stalemate. But these weapons must not fall into the hands of small countries. That is the danger for the world.

However, I do not want to talk of politics or war. I am an old man and your young nation stirs me."

Professor Hahn and two other scientists of the Max Planck Institute have been guests of the Weizmann Institute for a week. For Professor Hahn, it has been a week of crowded impressions.

"The most vivid? I think," he said, "the land itself. Those great reclaimed areas of land. The stones that have been cleared in Galilee The enthusiasm of the population. It overwhelms

"But there is a lot of work ahead. Much will have to be done. It is good that you are well-equipped for the future.

Magnificent Equipment

"For instance, I am amazed by what I have seen at the Weizmann Institute. There are not many places in the world like your Institute of Nuclear Science, or the Isotope Separation Plant of the Weizmann Institute. All the work in Isotopes is so efficient, so impressive. And the apparatus at the Institute. In all of Germany, there are perhaps only one or two pieces of equipment of the magnitude of the Van de Graaf Accelerator. But that does not count most. It is the drive and diligence of scientists like those I have seen and spoken to here that will help you solve the problems ahead."

"I have just walked over to the Weizmann Archives." Professor Hahn ahook his head with wistful approval. "What a man was your Doctor Weizmann!"

"All this," the Professor gestured largely at the lovely panorama, "Weizmann did himself. A small country and a big man makes for miracles." *R. D.*

"The Middle East and Africa certainly have the need for a scientific organization similar to CERN, but take a warning from me: don't let the politicians and diplomats get involved in it; leave it to the scientists."

This was the opinion of Dr. Wolfgang Gentner, Director of Research of the Synchro-Cyclotron Division of CERN (Council for European Nuclear Research) at Geneva.

Professor Gentner, who is also Director of the Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, at Heidelberg, is presently inspecting Israel's scientific facilities with a group of Max Planck Institute officials who are guests of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

"If you let the politicians and diplomats get involved, you will wind up with something far from what your original idea was," he warned.

He explained that CERN was started by scientists who first formulated all the plans and only then took the idea to their respective governments.

Purpose of CERN

The primary reason for CERN was quite simple, he explained — finance. Only by combining forces could the countries of Europe compete in nuclear research with the two giants — the United States and the Soviet Union. And compete they did.

He spoke as proudly as a new father.

"Our new cyclotron at CERN was completed only last week and it is the largest in the world. It has a 200-metre diameter and utilizes 24 billion volts. With it we hope to get the answers to many problems — especially concerning anti-particles."

Founded in the early '50s CERN now has 13 cooperating nations and a staff of over 950. Professor Gentner pointed out that the facilities of CERN are not restricted to the member nations but are open to scientists from everywhere.

In addition to the cost factor, which prompted the initiation of CERN, the Middle East and Africa have still the problem of education, which points even more strongly toward scientific cooperation, he said.

Busy Scientist

By acquainting himself with the facilities in Israel the scientific exchange programme with Israel may be broadened, he said.

If there were such a classification as a commuting scientist, Professor Gentner would certainly qualify. His regular work time is divided between Geneva and Heidelberg, and he tries to spend week-ends at his home in Freiburg with his wife and two children.

Born in Frankfurt in 1906, Professor Gentner was lecturer at the University of Frankfurt in 1937, and then a member of the Institute for Physics at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, from 1939 to 1945. The following year he became Professor of Physics at the University of Freiburg and held that post until 1958.

From 1955 to 1958, he was Director of the CERN division, but in the latter years he relinquished his administrative duties to devote full time to research. *M.S.*

Cyprus Army XI to Play In Capital Tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"We've brought a young, inexperienced team, but the players are potential first division material—and the team which beats us will have to play jolly good ball."

This was stated in Jerusalem on Thursday morning by Flight Lt. W. Gordon, director of British Army football training in Cyprus, several hours after the Cyprus Army Selected arrived to play three, and possibly four games in Israel.

Kick-off for the first game against Jerusalem Hapoel on the German Colony pitch will be at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday. This is the first time that a British Army eleven has played an Israel team since the Mandatory period.

Lt.-Col. H.A. Chapman, who heads the contingent, said the Cyprus team was formed only three weeks ago by picking the best players from various units. It has only had three days training as a group, although it has played twice in the island; once against a Turkish Selected—winning 5:3 — and against their own Army team — winning 8:3.

Flight Lt. Gordon said that his players, with one exception, are all between 18 and 20. The exception is Corporal L.J. Herbert, 36, a Regular army man, who captains the team. Neither the officers or men have seen an Israel team in action.

The starting line-up will be: E. O'Donnel; R.G. Laing and R.A. Long; L.J. Herbert, A. Jackson, and J. McQueen; W. Allen, W.H. Cruickshank, R. Fudge, W. Graham, and J. Mullington.

The reserves are: F. Kennedy, J.A. Low, A.N. Young, D.C. Weir, and R.J. Gavin. The team trainer is Staff Sergeant A. Dixon.

WEIGHT-LIFTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Israel's weight-lifting championships will be held under the auspices of the Sports Federation of Israel, at the Y.M.C.A. over the weekend.

The contests will start at 7.30 tonight and will be continued on Saturday afternoon between 2.30 and 7.

The National Wrestling Championships will be held under the same sponsorship the following weekend.

WEEKEND SPORTS' FIXTURES

SATURDAY'S SOCCER FIXTURES: INT. MATCH: J'lem. Hap. vs. British Army (Cyprus) XI. **ISRAEL FOOTBALL FEDERATION CUP:** Jaffa Mac. vs. Haifa Mac.; Petah T. Mac. vs. Natanya Mac.; Ramat Gan Hap. vs. Petah T. Hap.; T.A. Hap. vs. T.A. Bnei Yehuda; T.A. Mac. vs. T.A. Betar. **LEAGUE A:** Hadera Hap. vs. Tiberias Hap.; J'lem. Betar vs. Beersheba Hap.; Mahane Yehuda Hap. vs. Kiryat Hzim Hap.; Ramla Hap. vs. Natanya Hap.; Rehovot Hap. vs. Kfar Saba Hap.; T.A. Hakoah vs. Hadera Mac.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

DECEMBER 10, 1959

Pop. Loan 1949/59	98
4% Comp. Loan 58/67	77
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	98
2½% Comp. Loan	85
3½% Tavel Dollar	99½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	106½
Def. Loan Bonds 61/4% f)	104¾
4½% Def. Bonds f)	106½
6½% Def Bonds g)	101½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	105½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	101¾
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Lôn.)	394
6½% Bonds 58/68 f)	110½
ditto g)	112¾
Keren Hayesod, U.Isr.Appeal 6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	105
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	104
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	102½
ditto g)	98¾
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	150
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	104¾
Isr. Inds. Dev. Bank 60/69 a f) registered	101
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64 Class "A" f)	107
Class "B" g)	108¾
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	102
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd. 6½%debs 61/68(bearer) f)	104½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	336
Bearer Savings Cert. II'60	99½
Bk. Leumi Investment Ord. sh.'B' reg.	192½
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/65	103½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	140
"Kur'daneh" ord. "B"	139½
8% con. debt. 59/68	136½
Teva Ltd. ord. shares IL10.-reg.	149½
Pal. Cold St. (IL19.-) (reg.)	186½
American-Isr. Paper Mills ord. "B" d)	228½
Binur 4% debs. 56/65 reg	94
Nir 5%pref. sh.	99
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	168½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh. reg.	141
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1340
Pal.Brewery5%con.debs.rel.	76
AssisBejarano'ord. 'B'sh.reg.	91
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 55/64	120
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	988
Dead Sea Works	363
Delek ord. sh "C"	191
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. "A" sh. reg.	77
Eilern's Investment Corp. Ltd. ord. shares (reg.)	214
Housing Loan, "A" 59/68 4½% (bearer) f)	105½
Housing Loan, "C" 60/69 6% reg. g)	98¾
Citico Ltd. 6% debs. 61/64 (bearer) e)	101½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; -) in % of IL1.000.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Olympic 615, to Nicosia and Athens — 0610. B.E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London — 0930. T.W.A. 805, to Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris and New York — 0935. Air France 138, to Athens, Rome and Paris — 1000. Alitalia 451, to Rome — 1500. BI Al 209, to Rome, Paris, London and New York — 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800, from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 2220. B.E.A. 126, from London, Rome and Athens — 2240. Cyprus Airways 32, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia — 2359.

Prepared by Civil Aviation Dept.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 63676.
TEL AVIV: (Day): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Zeldneour, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 32116. Yaffe, 172 Ben-Yehuda, 24543. **JAFFA:** El Kamel, 65 Yefet (No. 4) St. **RAMAT GAN:** Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1061. **HOLON:** Briut, Sokolow. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HAIFA:** Magen David, 18 Geula, 6306.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Usishkin, 4708.
TEL AVIV: (Day): Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62650. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24364. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 65323. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shmshon. **JAFFA:** Varesmo, 340 St., near the clock, 81796. **(Night:)** Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 34553. Greenberg, 45 King George, 26206. Ben-Yehuda, 142 Ben-Yehuda, 28535. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 65323. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shmshon. **JAFFA:** Varesmo, 340 St., near the clock, 81793. **RAMAT GAN:** Noga, 17 Weizmann, Givatayim, 72468. **PETAH TIKVA:** Pishbein, 6 Hefetz Haim. **REHOVOT:** Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1061. **HOLON:** Ribak, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Geva.
HAIFA: Glousman, 28 Balfour, 4063. **MT. CARMEL:** Moriah, 45 Moriah, 81009.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shomrat, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. **TEL AVIV:** Dr. Elsen, 5 Hakishon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 15 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 78 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. Warren, 15 Sutin, 27027. Dr. M. Maler, 89 Ariosoroff, 51900.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, 2424.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abelon, 19 Ussishkin, 3688. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV & HAIFA: As above.

On The Occasion of Passover, 5720

WE INTEND TO FEATURE IN THE DAILY PRESS

A Special Supplement on Taxation

THE SUPPLEMENT will take the form of questions from taxpayers and replies by the respective collection offices.

TAXPAYERS who have questions concerning Israel's taxation system, methods of collection, complaints about public relations of the taxation services, are invited to participate in this supplement by submitting their questions, problems and complaints.

REPLIES to all such questions will be made in the supplement; in case the supplement is unable to feature all questions, replies will be forwarded by mail.

LETTERS should be addressed to: The State Revenue Administration, Ministry of Finance, Jerusalem, by February 15, 1960.

SENDERS should give full name and address, as well as the number of their identity booklet. This is needed also where the writer wishes to remain anonymous. (The number of the identity booklet is required in order to find the writer's personal file, and to prevent the answer being sent to another person of the same name).

A. MANDEL,
Public Relations Officer,
State Revenue Administration

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Fredric R. Mann Auditorium, at 8.30 p.m.
SALE OF TICKETS starts on SUNDAY, December 13, at Mann Auditorium Box Office, Rehov Huberrmann, daily 10—1, 4—6; Friday: 10—1.
First two days' sale reserved to I.P.O.A. members and Subscribers to "Popular Subscription Series."
Reduction on Reduction Voucher "Recital No. 3" (Green)
Prices: IL2.500 to IL7.500

Where to go

Rehov Ben Yehuda. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 5-7.
UNESCO Exhibition of Watercolours. Beit Dizengoff. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.
Coptic Textiles and Portraits of Egyptian Mummies. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.
• **ZOA House:**—
Exhibition of Drawings and Sketches by J. Kupfermann. 10-1.
Tourist Service. 9-1.

HAIFA

• **Yiddish Comedy:** —
Dulgan & Saumacher: "S'bleibt beim alten." Ora, tonight.
• **Tourist Centre:**—
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 67865.

HOLON

• **Yiddish Musical:** —
Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer: "Wedding in Prison," 8.45.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Saturday Music Hour:**—
Organ and these records: Bach-Vivaldi: Concerto for Harpsichords and Strings. Haydn: Symphony No. 45 ("Farewell"). Dvorak: Slavonic Dances No. 1 and No. 3. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome, 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Bursinska-Neumann; Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1.
• **Z.O.A. House:**—
Exhibition of drawings and sketches by J. Kupfermann, 10-1.
Tourist Service, 7-9.
Chamber Concert:—
Works by J.C. Bach, Webern, Jallapiccola, Stravinsky, Janacek. Beit Dizengoff, 8.30.
• **Theatre:**—
Habimah: "Twelve Angry Men" (Premiere). 8.30 (popular prices), 9.30
Cameri: "Twelfth Night." 8.30, 9.30.
Ohel: "One More River." 8.45, 9.
• **Israel National Opera:**—
"Madame Butterfly." 8.30.
• **Yiddish Comedy:**—
Dulgan & Saumacher: "S'bleibt beim alten." Peer, 7.
• **Dine and Dance:**—
Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Lunch daily at 12 noon. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.
Cafe Noga. Dancing to Mandelbaum Orchestra, Jacomo Villa, Vocalist.
Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff—in passage. Sensational French Vocalist Dany Doberson. Dancing. Tel. 51349.

HAIFA

• **Lecture:**—
"Peru" — Dr. Heramn Finkel(slides). Auspices Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel. PICA House, Mt. Carmel, 8.30.
• **Exhibitions:**—
Drawings and paintings made in Ghettos and Camps. Artists' House, 24 UNO Avenue. 10-1; 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

• **Yiddish Musical:**—
Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer: "Wedding in Prison." Rama, 6.45, 9.30.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. Dec. 12: "Twelve Angry Men" (Premiere), 6.30 (popular prices), 9.30. Sun. Dec. 13: "Visit of the Old Lady" (for municipal workers). Mon. Dec. 14: "Twelve Angry Men." Tues. Dec. 15: "Twelve Angry Men." Wed. Dec. 16: "Visit of the Old Lady." Thurs. Dec. 17: "Twelve Angry Men" (for students).
All performances are held at Beit Habimah, Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m. unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. Dec. 12: "Madame Butterfly." Sun. Dec. 13: "La Traviata," 8.30. Mon. Dec. 14: "La Boheme." Tues. Dec. 15: "Alexandra." Wed. Dec. 16: "La Boheme." Thurs. Dec. 17: "La Boheme" — at Kibbutz Ein Hashofet.
All performances are held at the Opera House in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m. unless indicated otherwise.

St. Luke's Anglican Church
Haifa
English Carol Service
Thursday, Christmas Eve, 7 p.m.
Everyone Welcome

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beit Maroda
Sat., December 12, 1959
8.30 p.m. sharp
Jerome Loewenthal—Piano
David Lein-Hen —Violin
PROGRAMME
J. S. Bach: Sonata for Violin Solo in G-minor; Prokofiev: Sonata for Violin and Piano; Beethoven: "Hammerklavier" Sonata, Op. 106.
Subscriptions and single tickets at the box office.

MEET THE ISRAELI
Tourists are invited to meet Israelis at home for tea (or coffee) and a chat. Apply to the Government Tourist Information Offices in:
Jerusalem: 60 King George Avenue.
Tel Aviv: 7 Rehov Mendele.
Haifa: 2 Rehov Balfour.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Tours:**—
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour, starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily. New University Campus.
• **Music to Inspire:**—
(Music and background pictures) — Mozart: Concerto for 2 Pianos and Orchestra, K.365; Schumann's Symphony No. 1 ("Spring"); Mendelsohn: "Ruy Blas" — Overture. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome, 8.30.
• **Exhibitions:** —
Watercolours, oils and drawings by Eli Margalit of Kiryat Anavim, and 16 Young Israel Artists. (Last day tomorrow). Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1; Tomorrow: 10-2.
Artists' House: Today and tomorrow: 10-1. The Hebrew University Secondary School and the Artists' House present an exhibition of students' paintings: "Education Through Art." Students' instructor: Mr. Yona Mach. Patronage of Mrs Charles Hymes, President National Council of Jewish Women in the U.S.A.
"European Impressions" — sketches by Kurt Dublon and Jacob Pins.
Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 53737. Est. 1925. Jerusalem's oldest art gallery. Paintings by Haya Saplr, graduate Youth Aliya. Come in and browse around. 8-1, 3-7. Friday, 8-2. All purchases mailed upon request.
Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Tel Gath excavations Chalcolithic ossuaries from Asor Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.
• **Bezalel National Museum:**—
Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological objects, Primitive Art. Exhibition of "Contempor

HAKUPA
LE PITZUYE PITURIN
(SEVERANCE PAY FUND)
ADMINISTERED BY
EXPORT BANK LTD.
TEL AVIV - HAIFA

Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Fair.
Outlook for Shabbat: Same.
Weather Synopsis: Ridge of high pressure over Eastern Mediterranean is causing stable weather.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	65	7	15	16
Tiberias	54	15	22	23
Haifa Port	58	11	21	22
Natanya	—	11	23	22
Tel Aviv Kirya	54	10	21	21
Tel Aviv Port	57	12	19	20
Lydda Airport	50	6	22	22
Jerusalem	45	9	17	18
Beersheba	43	7	21	22
Eilat	35	13	23	22

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Prof. H. Pekeris, head of the Applied Mathematics Department of the Weizmann Institute, from a lecture tour in North America, Japan, and India (by Air France).

Mr. Horace B. Newman, one of the leaders of the Australian Zionist movement, from Sydney.

Mr. Paul Ungar, President of the J.N.F. in Australia and New Zealand, and member of the Executive of the Zionist Federation of Australia.

Dr. Moshe Sneh, Editor of "Kol Ha'am," from Budapest, where he represented the Israel Communist Party at the seventh congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (by Swissair).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Michael Tsour, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce, and Mr. Yosef Schickler, Director of the Ministry's Foreign Trade Department, for Istanbul, on Ministry business (by El Al).

Mr. Gershom Schocken, Editor of "Ha'aretz," for Paris on business (by El Al).

Dr. H. Ormion, Editor of "The Pedagogical Encyclopaedia," for Delhi to represent Israel at a pedagogical seminar and conference sponsored by the New Education Union.

TOURISTS
SPECIAL NEW-YEAR GIFTS!
The duty-free shop—exit hall — Lod Airport
offers a large selection of Whisky, French and Israel Cognac and Liqueurs in luxury and fancy packing at bargain prices, free of tax and duty. Purchases can be made before boarding the plane, and taken along packed in an attractive plastic bag. (Advt.)

86,368 TOURISTS visited Israel in the first 11 months of 1959, a rise of 20.6 per cent over last year. Foreign currency income from tourism amounted to $12.3m. for the January-November period.

* * *

SEVERAL DOZEN cadets completed an Ordnance Officers' course at one of the Corps' training bases on Thursday. Those taking part included members of the reserves as well as regular army and national service soldiers.

* * *

TELEPHONE LINES to the German Colony in Jerusalem, out of order since Wednesday morning, are to be fixed today, the Ministry of Posts' Repair Department states.

* * *

THE THEFT of several valuable antique coins from the Kibbutz Merhavia Museum was reported yesterday by Mr. David Ehrlich, the Museum's curator. The police have opened an investigation.

Avraham Naton Laid to Rest

TEL AVIV. — Artists, writers and personalities from the musical and theatrical world, attended the funeral on Thursday of the artist, Avraham Naton (Natanson), who died the previous day in Beilinson Hospital. The coffin was borne to the Municipal building in Givatayim where Mayor S. Ben-Zvi was among those who delivered eulogies. Burial took place in the Givat Shaul cemetery. (Itim)

Dr. Joachim Teitler Dies in Zurich at 53

The death was announced yesterday of the Swiss banker, Dr. Joachim Teitler, in Zurich, at the age of 53.

Dr. Teitler, who was Chairman of the Jewish National Fund in Switzerland, was also a member of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute of Science. The funeral is to take place today in St. Gallen, Switzerland. He leaves a wife and three children.

Baby Suffocates Under Blankets

A ten-week-old infant, Shlomo Sharbit, of Jerusalem, suffocated in its cot on Wednesday night. The baby's lifeless body was found under the blankets in the morning.

The President, the Board of Governors, the Executive Council, the scientific and administrative staff of
The Weizmann Institute of Science
deeply mourn the passing of
Dr. Joachim Teitler, D. Jur.
of Zurich, Switzerland
a Member of its Board of Governors
and extend their sincere condolences to his family.

Israel Becomes Member Of International Telex Network

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel officially entered the international Telex network at 6 p.m. yesterday as operators tapped out greetings to postal authorities and companies abroad over teleprinters in the Ministry of Posts building in Jerusalem.

Greetings in French and English were sent by the Minister of Posts, Mr. I. Barzilai, and his Director-General Mr. H. Ben-Mehahem, to the Italian Minister of Posts in Rome; the Post-Master-General in Vienna; the President of R.C.A. and the President of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. in New York; the President of Italcable in Rome, and to Radio Austria.

Fifteen minutes later the replies came back on the tape.

Subscribers here can at present communicate with 17 countries — Argentina Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, West Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, the U.S., and Venezuela. A few more are to be added to the list next month and further agreements are assured.

Israel is the only Middle East country with a Telex service; Japan is the only other Asian country linked to the network.

Mr. Barzilai, addressing a gathering to mark the inauguration of the service, said there are now 210 subscribers in Israel. But two-thirds of these have Telex teleprinters with a Hebrew keyboard which can only be used on the internal dialling system. The internal system was set up in 1956 with 40 printers.

The Minister traced back the development of the country's independent telegraph communications with the world to January 1948, when the Jewish Agency ordered and received a transmitter from R.C.A. This transmitter was brought here then by R.C.A.'s Vice-President, Mr. Thomas D. Meola — who was also present at yesterday's ceremony — and was installed in a cellar in a Tel Aviv suburb, and the first connection with New York was obtained via the Tangier relay station.

The rates here for the minimum of three minutes are about IL10 to Europe, IL16 to North America, and IL21 to South America, each additional minute costing one third of these amounts. Banks and commercial concerns are expected to be the main users of the foreign service.

Mr. Ben-Menahem said he hoped the farmer in the Negev and the North would not complain that Telex has arrived before villages enjoy a proper telephone service. "We can't hold up one field of progress which can help the country's economy because of another," he said.

Mr. Barzilai gave a dinner at the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, last night in honour of the visitors from abroad.

The visitors from abroad who were present at the ceremony, and whom Mr. Barzilai and Mr. Ben-Menahem thanked for their assistance, also included Dr. Carlo Enrico Martinato, Director-General of Italcable; Dr. H. Wenzel, Director-General of Radio Austria; Mr. Sydney Sparks, Vice-President of RCA; Mr. Thomas S. Greenish, Vice-President of Mackay, and Mr. Alfred A. Hennings, Superintendent of Tariffs for Mackay.

Eilat Elects Mapai Mayor, Yosef Levi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — Mr. Yosef Levi of Mapai became Mayor of Eilat on Tuesday night, obtaining the support of his party's five Councillors and one vote each from Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda. The two Herut members of the Council abstained.

Ahdut and Mapam welcomed the candidacy of the 32-year-old Mapai leader, but opposed the Mapai choice for Deputy Mayor, Mr. Asher Ollenik, aged 27. Mr. Ollenik, who was elected by the Mapai vote, is the son-in-law of the Mayor-designate of Tel Aviv, Mr. Mordecai Namir, and is the architect representing the firm which builds most of Eilat's housing.

At a Council session closed to the press after the election of Mayor, Mapai voted in an all-Mapai three-man Town Management over the opposition of the other parties.

The outgoing Mayor, Mr. Hanoch Nenner, delivered a farewell address to the Council in which he reviewed Eilat's progress during the eight years of his administration. Mr. Nenner has no definite plans for the future and is now leaving Eilat to spend accumulated back leave.

Givatayim Receives Municipal Status

GIVATAYIM. — This 16-year-old town of 40,000 residents officially achieved the status of a Municipality on Thursday with the publication of the announcement in the Official Gazette.

The official ceremony to mark the occasion will take place next Thursday, at the Noga Cinema. The Mayor-designate is the present Council Chairman, Mr. S. Ben-Zvi, of Mapai. His deputy, also of Mapai, will be Mr. Y. Kreizman.

Mapai, Aguda to Meet In Jerusalem Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mapai and Agudat Yisrael representatives in the capital are to meet on Friday morning (today) in an attempt to reach a decision on setting up a Municipal coalition.

Agudat Yisrael, which on Thursday began negotiating openly without its former partners, the National Religious Party is believed to be seeking some sort of "formula" which would postpone the mixed bathing issue until the summer.

The former Religious bloc — consisting of Agudat Yisrael and the National Religious — was admitted by both sides on Thursday to have been dissolved, although the Hapoel Hamizrahi faction in the National Religious Party is trying to reconstruct the bloc.

The Municipal Council is scheduled to meet at the beginning of next week. By law, it must meet by Monday evening.

First Meeting of New Nazareth Council Put Off

NAZARETH. — The first meeting of the new Town Council, scheduled for Thursday morning, failed to take place as 11 of the 15 councillors issued a statement a short while beforehand saying that, as no agreement on the mayoralty had been reached, there was no point in holding the session.

Only the three Communists and the Mapam representative turned up. The District Officer, Mr. Nizar Nashif, and the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Amrin Jarjura, also arrived for the anticipated meeting.

If the Council does not meet by next Thursday, the session will probably be delayed until February because of the Christian holidays.

Friends Abroad Aid Toy Fund

Toy Fund friends make every mail delivery at the offices of *The Jerusalem Post* a stimulating experience. Yesterday's brought a cheque from Lausanne, and another from Stella Kreindler, formerly of Haifa, but now of Cleveland, Ohio, who once again has collected donations from her friends and sent them on.

Locally, Mr. J. B. Lev-Ari wrote that following the precedent he had set of sending ten pounds for the "Asor," he was this year sending eleven pounds, one for each year of independence. Clara and Asher Cz. of Rehovot sent nine pounds — one half pound for each of their grandchildren.

A Golden Wedding anniversary being celebrated in Los Angeles — that of Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Oberlander — is being celebrated here, too, with a number of listings in today's column in their honour.

Something new in the way of gifts comes from the Duty-Free Shop at Lydda Airport. They have filled 50 of their plastic containers, generally used for packing tourists' purchases, with sweets, and sent them on for some lucky children.

Contributions yesterday came to IL557,368, bringing the total to IL4,912,943. The list includes:

IL120. George Washington Lodge 36, Tel Aviv.
IL100. C.R.L., Haifa.
IL50. W. van Leer, Haifa.
IL48. Personnel of the Air Force, Army and Naval Attachés offices, American Embassy, Tel Aviv.
IL30. The Tal, Prihar and Shemer families in Zahala, in lieu of flowers to the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Oberlander of Los Angeles.
$10.00 Marc Rosenthal, Lausanne.
IL15 Shoshana and Simcha Bar-Sinai (Hirschberg), Ramat Gan, in memory of their grandmother, Mrs. E. Wilenitz.
IL11 J.B. Lev-Ari, Tel Aviv (a Pound for every year of Independence).
IL10 Betty & Arye Efroni, Timna. Ruhama, Sigia & Julian L. Meltzer, Talpiot, Jerusalem. Lisabeth Levy, Ramat Gan. Shifra Moscovits; in memory of B.L.; Tigal Visnevik; Tel Aviv.
IL9 Clara & Asher Cz., Rehovot (500 pr. for each grandchild).
IL5.400 Ilan, Dalia Brosht, and Roni Kirler, Tel Aviv.
IL5.150 Ilan Levine, Tel Giborim, Holon.
IL5.018 Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gale, Ramat Gan, to celebrate their grandson Jonathan's birthday.
IL5 "Thanks to Hakabirim": Dr. Reuben Krulik; Mrs. H. Siegel; Haifa. Found on staircase in 97 Ben Yehuda Road; Rafi and Dinah Weigl; Dorit R.; Pinhas, on the occasion of the Golden Wedding anniversary of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Oberlander; to Bernhard and Mathilde Oberlander on the occasion of their Golden Wedding anniversary from family S. Adlerstein; Tel Aviv.
$2.00 Mrs. Stella Kreindler, Cleveland, formerly of Haifa.
IL4 Miss Michelle Pomester, Tel Aviv.
IL3 Hana Shaskin; grandfather for Rami & Maya; Carmela Bar; Tel Aviv. Paddy P.; L.L.; Haifa.
IL2 Ariva & Mordechai Fichtel; N.N.; Haifa; Anonymous; Michael & Dan Loewe; Ramat Hadar. Anonymous; Leora Amshalem (7 years); Tel Aviv.
$1.00 Mrs. Berry; Mrs. Rudolf Glatz; Mrs. Lily Spitz; Cleveland, Ohio.
IL1 Anonymous; Tel Aviv.

Water Project

(Continued from Page One)

known principle, and desalination is only the first of many more adaptations to come."

If the Zarchin project lives up to expectations, it may be a turning point not only for the development of this country but for arid zones throughout the world, opening vast areas for cultivation to help feed the world's growing population, a large percentage of which today subsists at near-starvation levels.

Details of the agreement were disclosed by Mr. Menahem Bader, Director-General of the Ministry of Development, who signed the agreement together with Dr. Zarchin and Mr. Karr.

The agreement, which is subject to final approval in Jerusalem by the Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs, and in New York by the Board of Directors of Fairbanks Whitney, provides the following:

The establishment of a joint company to be registered in Israel. Fifty percent of the shares of the new company shall be allotted to the Israel party and 50 per cent to the Fairbanks Whitney Corporation. The Israel and American shares shall be equal in rights concerning voting power, dividends and all other respects.

2. The new company will erect in Israel large semi-industrial plants for the desalination of water. The State of Israel has exclusive rights to use the fresh water produced in Israel by those plants.

3. Both parties shall place at the disposal of the new company information relating to the desalination of sea water and shall make available technical and scientific services at their disposal.

4. Both parties will mutually engage in a joint venture with the object of technologically and economically developing and marketing desalinated water.

At the signing ceremony, Mr. Bader declared: "I have the honour to pay tribute to Mr. Zarchin for his great contribution to the efforts of solving — so we hope — one of the most vital problems of humanity, the problem of supplying abundant and cheap sweet water.

"I am firmly convinced that this project, when successfully accomplished, will help to hasten the development of many countries that are — or will be in the near future — short of adequate water resources, and thus contribute to mutual understanding between all people and nations.

Mr. Bader said that for the time being the agreement should be regarded as pertaining to the establishing of a corporation.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page One)

can we not join in a five-year or 50-year plan against mistrust and misgiving and fixation on the wrongs of the past?" the President asked.

He declared that American military might was maintained solely to resist aggression. The U.S. armed forces "serve not only ourselves but those of our friends and allies who, like us, have perceived this danger (from an) alien philosophy backed by great military might."

He recalled the losses suffered by the U.S. in the Korean war against the Chinese Communists. (China recently seized a number of Indian border posts.)

Praising what he termed India's peaceful achievement of independence and its progress in raising living standards, Mr. Eisenhower said he knew that in the "great crusade" for peace and disarmament "India will ever be a leader."

The U.S. President's 1,800-word address came towards the end of a day in which he and Premier Nehru discussed formally and informally several critical world problems. In the morning, Mr. Eisenhower appeared more fatigued than in the past few days.

For the second day of his five-day visit, as he moved through the streets of New Delhi, he was greeted with wild applause by thousands of Indians.

Levanon Lists T.A. Council Progress

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mayor Haim Levanon, who will become a plain Municipal Councillor next Sunday, detailed the achievements of the outgoing Municipal Council at a farewell meeting with the press here on Thursday.

Listing the "inventory" he will hand over to the new Municipal management under Mr. Mordecai Namir, Mr. Levanon stressed that this will include a sound financial status and a steady income-to-budget ratio. The city has taken about IL35m. worth of loans. The Municipal deficit totals IL3.4m., largely accumulated during the era of the "new economic policy" of 1952-53, he stated.

Where is this Jerusalemite going on the night of DECEMBER 31, 1959?*
After he has lit his sixth HANUKKA candle he is heading straight for .....
* Watch this space reserved by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel in next week's week-end edition for details on an unusual Hannuka evening.

Gas Drilling Soon In Central Negev

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Drilling for gas is to be launched in the Central Negev early in 1960, the Executive Vice-President of the Israel Negev Company, Mr. Avraham Naveh, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

The operation will be carried out on company concessions south-west of the Zohar field, in partnership with two or three local and foreign oil companies.

Israel Negev, a Delaware-registered company, embarks on its new activities spurred by the Zohar find on neighbouring concessions. It intends to finance the drills by the sale of shares abroad, mostly in the U.S.

Final recommendations on location of the first of the two new drilling sites were made by Mr. Douglas Ball, who has acted as consultant to the Israel Government and local oil companies since 1950. He has given his opinion on prospects of new strikes as "cautiously optimistic."

Regarding the possibility of new oil strikes, Mr. Ball said that he does not believe a very large field exists "since it would have been impossible to miss it with the amount of drilling carried out so far." But he believes there are chances of finding further fair-sized oil and gas deposits.

'Ha'olam Hazeh' Charged For Story of Rape Case

TEL AVIV. — The Editor of "Ha'olam Hazeh," Mr. Uri Avneri, was on Thursday charged with "attempting to influence the course of justice" by publishing a story on the 19-year-old girl who was allegedly raped by nine men in Tel Aviv a fortnight ago. The magazine also ran the girl's picture on its cover.

Mr. Avneri told an ITIM reporter that there was nothing in the article, which appeared in the issue of the magazine published on Wednesday, liable to influence the course of the trial of the men suspected of the offence. The report dealt only with the background of the crime, he declared.

He added that he had not been questioned on the complaint lodged by the girl's brother that an "Ha'olam Hazeh" reporter had posed as a court official to get her father to give him the picture.

High School Principals Meeting on Monday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A national meeting of secondary school principals has been called for Monday by the Union of Secondary Schools, a management body, to discuss the situation in the schools created by the teachers' non-cooperation with the school authorities. The meeting has been deferred three times owing to talks — proved unsuccessful — between the Association and the authorities.

A spokesman of the Association told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday that as far as the Association is concerned the main issue now is its demand to be recognized by the Ministry of Education. Until this is forthcoming, the Association will seek to negotiate on its salary claims with individual school managements. Except for isolated instances, it is understood that the Association has so far met with a refusal on the part of managements. Monday's meeting of principals will probably adopt a line on this question.

To date, two secondary school principals — of the Haifa Reali and the Ben Yehuda in Tel Aviv — have resigned in protest against the teachers' non-cooperation.

The Association is maintaining its boycott of the Government-appointed Guri Committee inquiring into teachers' salaries and working conditions, claiming that the recent changes in the committee's composition still left the committee a "prejudiced" one.

German Scientists End Israel Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Three German scientists who ended an eight-day visit here on Thursday expressed their satisfaction at the welcome they had received, and praised the institutions of higher learning they had toured here.

The scientists are Prof. Otto Hahn, President of the Max Planck Association for the Advancement of Science at Goettingen, and holder of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry; Prof. Wolfgang Gentner, of the Max Planck Institute of Nuclear Physics at Heidelberg, and Prof. Feodor Lynen, a leading biochemist of the Max Planck Institute in Munich.

Prof. Lynen left by El Al, the others by BEA. (Itim)

(Visitors Gallery, Page 2).

Sea Dog's Descendants Join Labrador Claimants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN.—A Ramat Gan upholsterer and his elderly uncle on Thursday joined the growing list of claimants — both in Israel and in Holland — to a part of the Labrador Peninsula.

Mr. Shalom Saures de la Penha, 46, an immigrant from Tripoli who runs an upholstery shop in Rehov Bialik here, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday that he and his 64-year-old uncle Moshe are not only descendants of the 17th century Dutch-Jewish trader Joseph de la Penha, but that they can trace their ancestry back to him through the male line.

Last month, a "foundation" was formed in Amsterdam by a group of Dutch descendants of the same Joseph de la Penha to press their claim to Labrador under a charter granted by Willem III, Stadholder of Holland, and his wife Mary. The royal couple, who in 1688 mounted the English throne as William and Mary, had been rescued at sea by Joseph de la Penha and in appreciation had deeded the entire peninsula to him and to his legal descendants, both male and female.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Blume Rosenberg, of Haifa, put in her claim for a share of whatever the Foundation succeeds in getting.

Dutch Protection

Mr. Shalom Saures de la Penha (who has since Hebraised his name to Zu-Aretz) told *The Jerusalem Post* that his family retained its Dutch protection for more than a century, prior to 1912, when it lived in Tripoli under Turkish rule.

The Tripolitanian branch of the de la Penhas was founded by a merchant captain, Moshe de la Penha, who was shipwrecked there while on a voyage to the Near East in 1799 and taken captive by the notorious Barbary pirates. A Rabbi Nissan Water (whose name is still commemorated in a street name in Tripoli) found out about the Jew who was to be put up for sale in the slave market and talked the Pasha into letting him have priority on the purchase.

Young Moshe was adopted into the Rabbi's household, and on marrying his daughter, gave up any plans of returning to his native Holland. In the course of time, the de la Penhas linked their names with the Suares family.

As evidence of their Dutch ancestry, Shalom produced a passport issued to his father in 1913 by the Dutch Consul in Tripoli, Mr. Willem Rilej.

Until the Italian conquest of Tripoli in 1912, the family had preserved the captain's tricorne left by their ancestor Moshe. It was ruined, however, when they fled the city during the fighting.

Mr. Samuel Tolkowsky, former Minister to Switzerland, was the first to mention to Shalom that he might be in line to acquire a share of the North American continent. He learned of the Ramat Gan family through his research for his book "The Jews and the Sea : 3,000 Years of Jewish Seafaring," which is expected to appear in the U.S. next summer. On reading Henriette Boas' article in *The Jerusalem Post* on November 20 announcing the establishment of the Labrador Foundation, he immediately contacted Shalom.

Theodor Herzl Sails After Minor Repairs

HAIFA. — The s.s. Theodor Herzl, which developed a slight limp ten miles from port, on her return to Haifa on Tuesday night, sailed again on Wednesday.

The limp was caused by sea water seeping into a fuel tank. The defect was repaired by her crew.

RATS. — New York authorities have launched a two-pronged drive to clear the city of rats: by hiring 1,000 rat-catchers, and by imposing stiffer penalties on slum landlords found guilty of failing to take adequate precautions.

פנה
אל הכנסה
The telephone numbers of the Rehovot Assessor's Office are:
951562, 951561, and 951507 (new number)
Y. Salman
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

New Belgian Envoy Calls on Ben-Zvi

The Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Jean Leroy, presented his letters of credence to President Ben-Zvi in Jerusalem yesterday.

The ceremony was attended by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, who represented the Government, and by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and of the President's Office.

Before entering Beit Hanassi, Mr. Leroy reviewed a guard of honour of paratroopers.

In presenting his credentials, Mr. Leroy referred to the great interest being taken by the Belgian people in Israel's progress. He said many Belgians had seen for themselves the achievements made here, while others had learned of the developments in Israel by visiting the Israel Pavilion at last year's Brussels Fair.

Relations between the two countries were also strengthened by the visit to Israel of Queen Elizabeth, and by that of Mr. Ben-Zvi to Belgium in 1958, he stated. He stressed that Belgium, like Israel, needs peace to further her development.

Mr. Ben-Zvi expressed his pleasure at receiving the Ambassador in Jerusalem. He said the full understanding expressed by Mr. Leroy of the efforts of the Jewish people on their return to their homeland appeared to him to be a guarantee to the envoy's success in the task entrusted to him.

Gilboa Appointed Chief of Protocol

Mr. Avraham Gilboa has been appointed Chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry, a Ministry spokesman announced yesterday. He has been Deputy Chief of Protocol and acting Chief since January 1958.

Mr. Gilboa, born in Switzerland, came here in 1921. He worked in the Economics Division of the International Labour Organization from 1931 till his appointment to the Histadrut Executive in 1941.

In 1946 he became Director of the Jewish Agency Office in Paris, and in 1948 was appointed Consul and First Secretary at the Embassy there.

In 1954 he was appointed Israel Consul-General at Istanbul, where he served till the end of 1957.

Renault Settlement Likely Next Week

By ISRAEL NEUMANN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The Regie National company has agreed to compensate Kaiser-Frazer of Haifa for losses incurred by Renault's breach of contract, and there is hope that the affair will be settled next week.

Lawyers of both sides resumed contact on Wednesday after consultations with their principals. Renault still claims that the demand presented by Mr. Ephraim Illin, General Manager of Kaiser-Frazer, is exaggerated, and is trying to get Israel officials to persuade him to reduce the claim. The officials have declined to intervene in what is now purely a commercial matter.

Nevertheless it is believed that a compromise settlement is near, both sides being increasingly anxious to avoid court action.

Remanded on Murder Attempt Charge

NATANYA. — Ya'acov Doron, who is accused of attempting to kill his former wife, Sara Segal, at Shikun Havatikim here on Tuesday morning, was remanded in custody for 15 days by Judge M. Matalon on Thursday.

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Nkrumah Praises Israel Help, Wants More Experts—Avriel

Premier Kwame Nkrumah has affirmed that Israel is the only country which provided assistance to Ghana without ulterior motives, the Israel Ambassador to Accra said yesterday in Kol Yisrael's "Radio Newsreel" programme.

Mr. Ehud Avriel, now here for consultations, said Dr Nkrumah made this statement to him at one of their recent meetings. The envoy stressed that the Ghanaian people received Israel aid in a spirit of goodwill and with a desire to strengthen relations between the two countries.

In connection with the recent anti-Israel utterances in the Ghana Parliament, made by three members, Mr. Avriel pointed out that the subsequent Accra Government statement was one of the most positive and forthright yet made. He said relations between the two countries are being conducted in a spirit of friendliness and full co-operation.

Israel's assistance is being expanded, and her aid has been requested in the organization of agriculture, health services, and education. Ghana has asked for top Israel experts, who will for all practical purposes head these three fields, Mr. Avriel stated.

Dr. Nkrumah personally made a request for the Israel experts during his meetings with Mr. Avriel. At one meeting he also asked the envoy to express his regrets to Mr. Ben-Gurion about the anti-Israel statements in Parliament, and mentioned that he knew the outburst was the result of U.A.R. slander against Israel in Accra and that he would put a stop to it.

Mr. Avriel said Dr. Nkrumah has told him he hoped to visit Israel, although he has not yet decided on the date. The Ambassador hoped that "we will see this great and sympathetic person in Israel one of these days."

Mr. Avriel is to return on Sunday to Accra after week-long consultations with Foreign Minister Golda Meir and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Ghana's newly appointed Ambassador-designate to Israel, Mr. Bediako Poku, is to arrive on December 26 and will present his letters of credence to the President on December 28. Until his new appointment 41-year-old Mr. Poku was Secretary-General of the Convention People's Party, the ruling party of Ghana, which was founded by Dr. Nkrumah.

Graft Suspected In Kfar Ono Post Office

TEL AVIV. — The Postmaster and a clerk of the Kfar Ono Post Office were arrested yesterday on suspicion of taking bribes.

The Tel Aviv District Police Headquarters had been informed that a part-time postman at the Kfar Ono branch had been asked for a IL400 bribe by the clerk, who offered to help him get a steady job.

Investigation revealed that the Postmaster knew of the affair. He is also suspected of pocketing stamp money for local mail and printed matter which he had arranged to deliver unstamped.

The pair will be brought before the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court today. (Itim)

BUDDHA. — A metre-high Buddha carved from a composition of human bones, hair and fingernails from 3,000 bodies, has been completed for a temple in Western Japan, the "Japan Times" has reported.

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SCIENCE AT THE SERVICE of YOUNG NATIONS

Afro-Asian Nations and World's Foremost Scientists to Attend Rehovot Conference

The first meeting of the Israel Council of the proposed International Conference on Science on the Advancement of New States, scheduled in Rehovot in August, 1960, took place on Thursday, December 3. Mr. Abba Eban, M.K., President of the Weizmann Institute, who is chairman of the forthcoming conference, reviewed the progress so far made in its organization. Here are extracts of his review.

THE principal theme underlying this conference is that of an encounter between the two great movements of our times — scientific advancement and national liberation. These two mainstreams of historic progress are evidently flowing in separate channels. Two great lines of history are stretched over the life of our generation but they do not seem to meet at any point. Scientific progress and national liberation go their separate courses, with little mutual interaction. Multitudes of people in the newly liberated countries continue to live a life as though the conquests of science had never taken place at all.

In the awakening continents of Asia and Africa, political freedom has not brought the elimination of famine and want. Since most of these nations have no direct and fruitful contact with the scientific movement of our generation, many important opportunities are lost in harnessing science and technical knowledge in solving the fundamental problems of progressing nations. Tens of thousands of people suffer from ills for which a cure has been found long ago. In agricultural and industrial planning, the great potentialities embodied in new sources of energy are not taken into account sufficiently. Due to certain international developments, Asian and African nations have become accustomed to view nuclear energy as an "enemy" destined to contaminate the atmosphere of the world and threatening to annihilate the entire world population — instead of recognising this force as a positive factor which might heal humanity from its ills and wants.

AGRICULTURAL lands in Africa are being constantly ruined by erosion. This situation is particularly conspicuous in Western Africa. There are experts who maintain that within the next 40 to 50 years approximately 30 per cent of all arable land in Tropical Africa will be destroyed. This loss is unnecessary. There are in Israel alone agronomists, irrigation and water experts, scientists, and above all a long and successful experience which would suffice to save that continent from the curse which bears with it starvation, disintegration and universal poverty.

Such phenomena as these create tension in the very period of swift national liberation. Political freedom, after the first exuberance of its attainment, loses its savour when it is shown to have no accompaniment of progress in social, economic and cultural fields. This disparity between political triumph and economic failure breeds disillusionment and antagonism between the developed nations and the disinherited — those who witness the great promise without having any share in it themselves.

Weizmann's Vision—Science, Statesmanship

The aim of the Conference is to explore the potentialities of science as a guiding tool to the movement of national liberation of our generation.

TOGETHER with the invitations sent to leading scientists all over the world, we have approached many governments in Africa and Asia in order to ensure the participation of authorized representatives who would present a picture of the economic problems which science may solve. In these contacts we were privileged to be aided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An important asset to us in this regard is the close cooperation existing between the Weizmann Institute and the General Federation of Labour.

I confess that the first weeks following our approach to the scientists and to the governments of the liberated nations were very tense for me. Was it possible to convey in a short letter a clear understanding of these thoughts? Would the central theme be understood? Would Israel and the Weizmann Institute be able to compete with other countries and other scientific institutions to which scientists are invited for conferences? Was there not a risk that the recipients of our invitations would see our initiative as presumptuous because of Israel's small size and the fact that our scientific institutions are young?

In weighing these risks before taking any initiative, I reached the conclusion that they were without foundation. Despite limitations in strength and size, Israel has been a central arena for the vigorous ferment of ideas — a crossroad where movements of thought have met and branched out anew. The pioneering momentum which marks Israel's development in agriculture and science may be more instructive for other small nations than any example which they could find in the life of rich and powerful countries. For if a state like Israel can overcome natural scarcity and the limitations of a niggardly geography, surely the courage and self-confidence of other nations in like conditions would be uplifted.

In the past six months I was privileged to meet representatives and heads of Asian and African Governments who visited the Weizmann Institute. They were overwhelmingly impressed and encouraged by it. For the message of this place to them is plain:

Modern science and technology are not a monopoly of the powerful, developed nations of Europe and America. Every nation — be it small and young — can develop a scientific tradition and join the scientific movement of our times. Our nation stands at a cross-road of two lines of history. Access to modern science and technology mark us as a Western nation; but we are an African-Asian people in terms of our recent national freedom and our need to struggle hard against scarcities and handicaps.

Had not these considerations been adequate in themselves to make our country and our Institute the natural meeting place for conference, the legacy which we inherited — Dr. Weizmann's legacy — should have been sufficient inspiration. The cluster of buildings at Rehovot express the vision of a man who lived in two worlds — the world of science and the spiritual and political world of our national liberation movement. In Weizmann's vision, science and statesmanship are twin instruments serving the progress of a small country which initially lacked all the necessary conditions for the establishment of a flowering society and progressive economy.

By ABBA EBAN

Hammarskjold says: 'Unique Conference'

CHARACTERISTIC of the many positive reactions which I received is one from Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who commented: "A conference of the type suggested has unique aspects and should be productive, and I wish you well with it."

H.E. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, wrote: "You are approaching very important individuals who will make significant contributions to the subject."

Sir Solly Zuckerman, the Scientific Advisor to the British Ministry of Defense, remarked: "The scope of the conference outlined in your article strikes me as admirable."

The famous Indian statesman, Mr. B.R. Sen, who is now Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, stated that the proposed conference "is very interesting and will receive the fullest moral support from FAO."

I received similar comments from Lady Barbara Jackson Ward; U.S. Congressman Chester Bowles; Dr. C.J. Bakker, Director-General, CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research; Dr. L.V. Berkner, President, Associated Universities, New York; Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, the first architect of the U.S. Overseas Aid programme, and many others.

Topics to Be Discussed

IN my inaugural address on July 8, I indicated some of the topics to be discussed at the Conference. These topics are:

1. Presentation of a general picture of the achievements and potentialities of the scientific and technological revolution, with special reference to the potential of nuclear energy, solar energy and the recent advances of chemistry and electronics.
2. A detailed discussion of the possible application of the scientific revolution in terms of basic problems common to new nations and societies, such as:
   - (a) **The role of science in the solution of agricultural problems, (agricultural development; water problems, including desalination).**
   - (b) **Recent and imminent developments in the field of energy from the view-point of nations lacking conventional sources of energy in quantities needed for swift industrial development.**
   - (c) **Problems of nutrition, including the possibilities of food in chemistry and protein substitutes.**
   - (d) **Emergency projects for combatting endemic diseases through accelerated use of new medical discoveries and methods.**
   - (e) **The problem of scientific education: i.e., the exploration of possibilities for new states to train a scientific elite even before their general educational progress has reached the desired level.**
   - (f) **Scientific progress as an element in the economic, social and political planning of new states.**

The stature and number of those who have consented to come to Rehovot create an encouraging impression of the level of topics to be discussed at the Conference.

A general description of the scientific research in our times will be delivered by *Sir John Cockroft*, the central figure in Britain's nuclear energy programme, and *Professor P.M.S. Blackett, F.R.S.*, of the Imperial College, London. *Professor A.W. Lewis*, authority on African Economics of world fame, and a former adviser to the Government of Ghana will lecture on the problems of new states.

Lecturers on the subject of energy will include such leading scientists as *Professor Leo Szilard*, of Chicago, one of the pioneers in the inventing of the atomic reactor; *Professor W. Gentner*, of CERN, Geneva; *Professor Gunner Randers*, the distinguished Norwegian scientist; *Dr. J.A. Jukes*, Vice Chairman of the British Nuclear Energy Commission; and *Dr. Berkner*.

In the absence of F.H.J.S. Perrin, Chairman of the French Atomic Energy Commission, who is committed to participate in another scientific conference, we hope to welcome one of his colleagues, *Dr. Jean Coulomb*, Deputy Director of the Committee for Scientific Research, France, or *Dr. Jules Geuron*, the Scientific Director of Euratom.

I hope that the contact with *Dr. Homi Bhabha*, the distinguished Indian scientist, will prove fruitful and that he, too, will join the group of brilliant experts on energy who have already agreed to participate.

In the field of solar energy I contacted *Dr. Farrington Daniels*, of the University of Wisconsin. This contact brought science in Israel a great compliment. Dr. Daniels expressed his desire to participate, but pointed out that the most recognized authority in this field is Dr. Henry Tabor, of Jerusalem, and suggested that he be assigned the task. I accepted Dr. Daniels' suggestion, although Dr. Tabor was already included, independently, in our list of participating scientists.

Fighting Hunger and Disease

I HAVE indicated the great importance of soil conservation especially for African territories. Lecturers in this field will be *Dr. Walter C. Loudermilk* and *Dr. L. McDonald*, from the United States; and *Dr. E.G. Bowen*, the famous Australian expert in the development of arid zones.

On the vital subect of desalination of sea water, lectures will be delivered by *Dr. G. Dumensil*, of Paris, and the leading American expert in this field, *Dr. David Jenkins*, who is in charge of this project for the U.S. Department of the Interior.

There is no doubt that these discussions will give a clear picture of present and anticipated advances in this field. Israel experts, such as *Mr. I. Vilentchuk*, *Mr. Aaron Wiener*, and others, will join the list of speakers on the subject of soil and water problems. A meaningful lecture will be delivered by *Dr. Frank W. Parker*, Vice-President of FAO.

The world's population is rising constantly. But there has been no parallel increase in the world's food resources. There is a resultant gap leading to low standards of nutrition in many countries.

Population control, population genetics, reproduction, nutrition and the potential of food chemistry — all these subjects must be seriously considered when planning the growth of national societies, especially in Asia and Africa.

Lecturers on these subjects will include *Sir Solly Zuckerman*, of London; *Dr. Bacq*, of Liege, and *Professor M.C. Shelesnyak* and *Professor Franz Sondheimer*, of the scientific staff of the Weizmann Institute. We are also in touch with *Dr. Yoshio Kaya*, of Tokyo, and *Dr. Klare Markley*, of California.

Owing to the change of the Conference's date from July to August, it will not be possible for *Dr. Melvin Calvin*, of the University of California to attend, as he had previously planned. However, we hope that he will suggest an alternate.

I have indicated the importance of the medical sciences in the development of the newly liberated countries. A continuous tragedy of sickness accompanies the lives of multitudes of people in many countries — from the day of their birth to their day of untimely death. Lecturers in this field will be *Dr. Brock Chisholm*, former President of the World Health Organization; *Professor Saul Adler*, of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, of Jerusalem, and representatives from the World Health Organization.

On the subject of atomic energy's contribution to health, speakers will include *Dr. Henry Jammet*, of Paris, and *Dr. Bruce*, of Oak Ridge.

Science Within Grasp of All

MUST new states look on from afar, without having any share in the scientific mainstream of the generation? Will they simply remain observers — at least in the first decades of their sovereignty?

I have been privileged in the past few weeks to meet leaders and representatives from Asian and African nations. Our message to them is clear and encouraging: Any country, however small, is able to establish a scientific family which can keep their country in close contact with the scientific movements of our time.

Our conference will dwell on the crucial problem of scientific education — especially the training of people who will be able to encompass the expanding horizons of science. Lecturers in this subject will be *Dr. Jerrold Zacharias*, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *Dr. J. Bronowsky*, of London, and the eminent scholar from France, *Professor Pierre Auger*.

Professor E.D. Bergmann, Chairman of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, and *Professor Aharon Katzir*, Head of the Department of Polymer Research of the Weizmann Institute of Science, will be able to discuss Israel's experience in the development and utilization of science as a guide to other developing societies.

I have approached scientists from Turkey, Greece and Iran, and I hope to be able to announce in the near future the participation of lecturers from these countries.

It is important that our conference be able to absorb the abundance of scientific material in light of the social and political problems confronting new nations. Therefore, great interest will be found in lectures to be delivered by Dr. H.J. de Boer, the distinguished Dutch scholar, and Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel. Mr. Paul Hoffman accepted our invitation to attend the conference in July, and I still hope that he will be able to allot us a few days, although his full participation at this latter date is not possible.

A number of leading personalities, such as *Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer* and *Professor Felix Bloch*, both Nobel Prize laureates have also been invited to participate in this Conference.

We have approached through their governments, scientists from Eastern Europe, and have also written to scientists in Latin America. I hope that when the list of speakers will be completed, its composition and character will be of a world-wide nature.

Prelude to Permanent Scientific Cooperation

BUT let us not forget that this Conference will be a meeting between science and the national liberation movement of the generation. The participants at this conference will be not only scientists but also representatives and delegations of developing countries, particularly from Asia and Africa. Our plans at this stage are not yet completed. But, I am able to announce today that invitations were sent, and we have reason to believe that government leaders, economists and planners, university and trade union leaders will participate from **Burma, Belgian Congo, Ghana, Guinea, India, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Liberia, The Philippines, Ceylon, Thailand, Chad, Nigeria, Mali, The Ivory Coast, Iran, Turkey, Sierra Leone, Viet Nam and British territories in Central and Western Africa.**

The intercourse of ideas between distinguished scientists and representatives of new nations will give our conference originality and a pioneering character.

Israel's position in the world of thought and in public opinion will be influenced greatly by the impressions the visitors receive from Israel's life. I hope and trust that our guests from all continents and islands will be able, upon their return to their lands, to bring good tidings of our country.

The pioneering movement of Israel, the original character of her agricultural settlements and the emphasis on science and learning in the tradition of Israel and the Jewish people have combined to create an expectation of an Israel contribution towards the solution of acute problems facing our world and our times.

In the realization of this enterprise, there is a higher aim than that of Israel playing host to a brilliant international conference. The very character of Israel, her historic meaning and mission, her place in world affairs — all these are symbolized in Israel's very ability to hold this meeting on her soil.

Israel will not achieve greatness by her population and geographical dimensions but by her spiritual and creative strength, by her constant belief in the positive direction of human history and in the capacity of man to solve his problems and find a healing for his ills.

Israel is geographically a small nation — but she is large and exalted in her historical stature. Weak materially, but powerful in her contribution to man's life on earth.

I do not think that this topic — the role of science in the advancement of new states — will be dropped following this single conference — be it even a comprehensive and weighty one.

It is possible that the conference will decide to hold continuing discussions on the subject and to establish special committees for this purpose. I firmly believe that our State and particularly our Institute are destined to serve as a main gate whereby liberated nations will enter the world of science.

This has been the credo of this Institute since its establishment by our First President. We do not see the State as a value in itself, but as an instrument for promoting and exalting the human spirit within the orbit of national freedom; and we consider science not as an aim in itself, but as a tool destined faithfully to serve the nation — and the entire family of nations as well.

P.C.C. AN INCITEMENT TO NASSER

Yesterday's Press

Hatzofe (National Religious) finds that the decision to resuscitate the Palestine Conciliation Commission has provided fuel for a new spurt of unrestricted incitement in Nasser's propaganda machine, first with regard to the repatriation of the refugees so as to hasten Israel's collapse, and now with his Jordan diversion outcry, designed to exalt him as champion of the Arab cause.

Ha'aretz (non-party) does not believe that Nasser will be prepared to embark on a military adventure over the Jordan project, since we will not sit back docilely and watch the Arabs tamper with one of our most vital programmes. This Cairo propaganda is directed at Washington, in a sort of an appeal to the U.S. not to lend Israel funds for the project.

Davar (Histadrut) predicts that the plan will fail because it suffers from a double contradiction in terms: Nasser cannot at the same time refuse to participate in a regional water plan and deny Israel the right to construct her own; and he cannot accuse us of expansionism and deny us the possibility of absorbing immigrants within our own borders.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that if Nasser had the means for diverting the Jordan's headwaters he would most likely prefer to invest it in his own Aswan dam instead. But the real point in this connection is that his propaganda seems to have taken in the foreign press which has begun to prate about the "sanctity of the Jordan" with Nasser suddenly blossoming out as "protector of Christianity."

Both Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) lash the Progressives for demanding, in their coalition terms, State health insurance at the cost of the existence of the Histadrut's Kupat Holim and see in it a plot to promote the disintegration of the Histadrut's institutions.

Omer (Histadrut) writes that all the political parties by now know clearly where Mapai stands on the coalition issue and realize that extracting concessions is out of the question. There are now prospects that the Progressives and the National Religious party will be able to join the Government without toying with illusions.

Haboker, on the other hand, writes that it was never expected that internal Mapai bickering would make the negotiations so cumbersome and protracted. The coalition is ready, to all intents and purposes, and should be presented to the Knesset without delay.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) writes that the Patinkin plan which advocates devaluation and a lower standard of living, reflects nothing but the economic interests of a handful of power groups that dictate the Government's economic line. In fact, devaluation has been the Government's consistent policy ever since the State was founded.

PROFESSOR Don Patinkin's essay on the first decade of the Israel economy, just published as part of the Falk Project's fourth annual report, is a most topical document that should be carefully studied by our policy-makers. For it goes beyond summing up and appraising past performance, and discusses ways and means of improvement, in particular in view of the decline in foreign aid that is expected in the mid-sixties.

RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Although Professor Patinkin takes currency devaluation into consideration, and in fact looks on it with some favour, he does not fail to point out its inherent disadvantages as well; nor does his essay ever lose sight of the fact that it is not the rate of exchange or price parities that really matter, but the use made of the resources at our disposal and the rate of growth of the national economy.

Having shown how Israel has not advanced on the road towards economic independence, and having illustrated the futility of attempting to achieve this end by merely expanding exports without changing the inner structure of the economy, the essay sets out to outline the target for the immediate future by suggesting a slight reduction of gross investments to 20 per cent of the gross national product (as compared with almost 23 per cent in 1957 and 1958) which, he hopes, will not adversely affect the growth of the national product *per capita* by an average five per cent annually (as against 5.2 per cent in 1950-1958) and cutting the annual rise in *per capita* consumption to three per cent instead of the five per cent recorded hitherto. It will be no easy task to maintain the rate of growth of our national product, and it is clear that a stricter selection of our investment projects is called for, and that wasted investments dictated by vested interests and social considerations must be avoided.

The real difficulty is, of course, how to put a brake on consumer spending, particularly if this is to be done without resorting to bureaucratic controls. Devaluation could be used as a means to that end only if the wage-earners, fortified by the c-o-l allowance linking, did not press for full and immediate compensation, leading onto what Professor Patinkin calls "higher levels of consumption already frozen into the structure of the economy." But since the cooperation of the trade unions to such an extent is doubtful or at best uncertain, the success of such a move appears far from assured. In any case, one is driven to the conclusion that the crucial issue is the national volume of current expenditure, be it for personal consumption or for public services. This boils down to the old precept that we ought to increase the rate of savings.

Professor Patinkin stresses that while on the one hand all the estimates of personal savings are uncertain at best, even the most optimistic assessments are exceeded by over-spending in the public sector, for which the necessity to absorb mass immigration can no longer be blamed. He feels strongly about the need to plug up public deficits, if necessary by additional taxation, and would probably welcome any incentives to increase personal and company savings, provided, of course, that they are used for financial consolidation and do not lead to an even greater increase in investments. But in these fields, too, the practical application of any policy hinges on the cooperation of the population at large, and that means in the first place the workers. Thus concerted action by the Government and the trade unions together must be the cornerstone of our economic policy if we are to achieve economic independence at last.

ELI

"Eli says he's not at all interested in Yoga, he was simply trying to explain to a friend why the Religious Party is expected to be in the coalition."

By Mok

HEARD ABROAD

We have built sputniks, an atomic ice-breaker, and the world's biggest atomic power stations. Let us now work harder and really arrange the production of dress, pliers and pliers in full public view with — "Pravda"

It is part of the social mission of every great newspaper to provide a refuge and a home for the largest possible number of isolated eccentrics—Mr. Roy Thomson

The rather stupid are biologically fitter than those who are innately more intelligent. — Professor P.B. Medawar.

The secret of our success is not that we are more capable or more intelligent than the Americans; it is rather that they do absurd things because they have lots of dollars, and that we don't do any absurd things. — Mr. Mikoyan.

Reader's Letter

DENTAL TROUBLE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — During eight months of dental treatment at Kupat Holim I have had 15 appointments, for not one of which I have had to wait less than half an hour. The average wait is three-quarters of an hour, and once I had to wait for an hour and 40 minutes.

I have found it's no good coming half an hour late oneself: one's card is only sent in to the dentist when one arrives. Coming early is no help either — I've tried! One still waits one's three-quarters of an hour after the fixed time. This is in the mornings. I am told that in the afternoons, the average wait is an hour and a quarter. Part of the waiting is due to emergency cases, people in considerable pain who turn up when the clinic opens — mornings and afternoons — and are slipped in between other patients if possible.

Can nothing be done to prevent all this waste of time and temper? The obvious solution is to have more dentists. But of course we shall be told there isn't enough money. Something could be done nevertheless. Appointments could be spaced out more: the average time allotted to a patient is 15 minutes. If this was changed to 20 minutes, there would be a little more margin for the emergency cases. But it would also mean of course that patients could only be treated say, once every three weeks instead of as at present, once every fortnight — with longer gaps over all the holidays. In other words, patients could only be given appointments three weeks ahead, if not more. This is not as bad as it sounds, because even the present rate of treatment is worse than useless for difficult cases (after all these months I finally had to go to a private dentist...).

People with whom I've discussed the matter scorn the idea of even trying to improve the service: "Whoever dreams of going to Kupat Holim dentists!" they say in surprise.

Those, however, who do go should be received at the fixed time.

Yours, etc.,
DAFNA ALLON

Jerusalem, November 20.

Kupat Holim Replies

We have six doctors working in our dental clinic in Jerusalem, and every one of them is supposed to receive four patients per hour. If the doctors could adhere to this schedule, then the patients would be received at the appointed time and without the difficulties which they now, to our deep regret, experience.

But unfortunately a strict adherence to the time-table is not possible. In some cases the treatment takes longer; in others, the doctor has to receive a patient suffering from severe pain without an appointment. All these disturb the normal routine and cause the patients to wait so long for their turn.

We do agree with your correspondent that all this waiting is most inconvenient. We can only assure her that we shall try our utmost (taking into account some of her suggestions) to eliminate all unnecessary waiting. But we would also like to appeal to our members to be a little more patient, and to understand the immense difficulties involved in providing medical aid to over 1,200,000 people.

Public Relations Department
KUPAT HOLIM

Tel Aviv, December 3.

NATURE NOTES

Who Killed Cock-Sparrow

WE are now pretty often finding dead birds without any sign of exterior injuries. When it happened last year, it seemed as if they had been eating poisoned locusts, for they were thrushes and other insect eaters. This

year they have been sparrows, bulbuls, and today a neighbour brought me a female blackbird, having a ring marked Moskwa 220785 F round its leg. Our citrus groves have just been sprayed, and I fear that is what killed them all. I don't see what can be done about it, of course — they can't be warned, poor things.

The blackbird, by the by, was taken for a starling by the farmer, so here is a description of both. The starling is only a winter visitor here (from October to April), and the winter plumage is finely spotted all over, each feather having a buff centre, with cock and hen alike. Only in early spring, before it leaves us, or even later, does it put on its shimmering, bronze-black dress, and its bill (which is thin and not very long) becomes yellow, while it was dark brown in winter. Further, the starlings always fly in noisy companies, sometimes of thousands, while the blackbirds are solitary, or, in the case of residents, in pairs.

The cock blackbird is matt black (not iridescent, as the starling), with yellow bill and long tail, the hen is dark brown with dark bill. Names: Starling — *Sturnus vulgaris —Zarzir*. Blackbird — *Turdus merula—Shakhrur*. Blackbirds are rare residents, usually passing migrants.

P. A.

BUSINESS DIARY
Israel's Only Trade Weekly
P.O.B. 1313, Haifa.
Patenkin's Devaluation Proposals — Summarised Reprint

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

Permit to open Arab Bank of Israel is handed by Dr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, to Mr. Fuad Dajer and Mr. Yosef Shapiro (both at right) in the presence of Arab Knesset Members (foreground).
Photo by Goldschmidt

Coalition Talks

PRIME Minister Ben-Gurion last Tuesday was formally entrusted by President Ben-Zvi with the formation of the new Government. The President took the unprecedented step of calling on the Prime Minister at his Jerusalem residence because the latter was confined to his bed with a slight chill.

If all goes well Mr. Ben-Gurion is expected to present his new Cabinet to the Knesset next week. It will be almost similar in composition to the outgoing coalition.

The President had that morning concluded his official consultations with representatives of all Knesset factions, all of which, including Herut, had proposed that the election results had given a clear mandate for a Mapai candidate to form the next Cabinet. Only the Communists dissented, and they had no other suggestion to offer.

To speed up the final phase of the coalition talks the President's formal 'consultations were concluded within five days. Mr. Ben-Gurion also did not lose much time and held a meeting of the three labour parties' leaders at his bedside only a few hours after he had seen the President.

The biggest surprise of the week was Sunday's unexpected meeting of Mr. Ben-Gurion with Mr. Moshe Haim Shapiro and other leaders of the National Religious Party. In the four weeks succeeding the elections the prospects of the National Religious joining the next Cabinet had been slight. Mr. Ben-Gurion's move was surprising in view of his sharp differences with Mr. Shapiro over the latter's personal attacks on the Prime Minister during the election campaign and particularly during his earlier visit to the U.S.

Mapai's unexpected move came in the wake of the General Zionists' decision to stay out of the next Government if the two left-wing parties were to go in. The National Religious may now fulfil the right-wing role originally assigned to the General Zionists in Mr. Ben-Gurion's favoured two-wing Government, in which Mapai remains the central moderating factor.

Although the general public seemed to tire of the drawn-out party negotiations, it could console itself with the thought that after the July 1955 elections it took four months before a new Government was formed. By conducting separate talks with each party under ever-changing circumstances Mr. Ben-Gurion made full use of Mapai's dominating tactical position. When the next Cabinet is finally established each coalition partner is likely to have accepted most of Mapai's terms.

Religion's Role

BOTH Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda are already reconciled to the idea of legislation on collective Cabinet responsibility, which they still strongly opposed even two weeks ago. The National Religious Party have agreed to join the Cabinet despite the fact that Rabbi Y. N. Toledano will retain his post of Minister for Religious Affairs, the former stronghold of the Mizrahi, occupied by them in all the Cabinets in which they participated in the past. At the same time they are also to receive only minimum satisfaction on their demand for control over secondary education, promised to them in 1955. Circumstances have changed since then, and Mapai considers that the promise lapsed when the National Religious walked out of the last Cabinet. Religious elementary and secondary education is of the greatest importance to both Mapai and the Mizrahi in view of the last election results. The National Religious Party polled some 30 per cent of the votes in immigrant towns and development areas as compared to the only 10 per cent of the national total, mainly owing to the fact that the local rabbis and religious teachers constituted an important and influential part of the "second Israel's" intelligentsia.

The demands of the Progressive Party on the introduction of a State Health Insurance scheme are expected to be cut down when the final terms of their joining the coalition with Mapai are signed.

Cabinet Jobs

THE final coalition talks will be on the distribution of portfolios. Mapai will retain all the Ministries it held in the outgoing Cabinet, with the exception of the Ministry of Social Welfare portfolio which was in the hands of Mr. Peretz Naphtali for the last year, after the National Religious Party had left the Cabinet in July 1958. Mapai's three new Cabinet members, Aluf Moshe Dayan, Dr. Giora Josephthal and Mr. Abba Eban, who are replacing Messrs. K. Lux, M. Namir and P. Naphtali, will be Ministers of Agriculture, Labour and Without Portfolio respectively.

Owing to its reduced strength in the Fourth Knesset, Ahdut Ha'avoda will be assigned only one Minister. They are likely to choose Mr. Israel Galili, the party's leader, in order to have the strongest one-man representation possible in the next Cabinet. They are to retain the Ministry of Transport, a post which may be augmented by the additional portfolio of the Ministry of Posts.

Mapam is to maintain both its Ministers, Mr. Israel Barzilai and Mr. Mordechai Bentov, who will also keep their portfolios of Health and Development. The National Religious Party is to return Mr. Moshe Shapiro to the Ministry of Interior, a post which was held by him for a period of years. A major personnel change is expected, for Mr. Yitzhak Rafael is likely to be appointed Minister of Social Welfare or Posts instead of Dr. Yosef Burg, who represented the party's more progressive "Lamifne" faction in previous Cabinets. "Lamifne" appears to have lost some of its influence with Mizrahi voters. The National Religious demand that their two Ministers be given control of three Ministries as was the case in the past, and they would thus keep both the Social Welfare and Posts portfolios. Mr. Pinhas Rosen of the Progressives is to retain his by now traditional post of Minister of Justice. The place will be kept open for him in the event that negotiations with his party are not concluded by the time the new Government is formed next week.

Although Mr. Ben-Gurion had some different ideas on the structure of a possible new Cabinet when he first analysed the last election results, the decision of Agudat Yisrael and the General Zionists to stay out for the time being has made it necessary for him to form his new Government with parties with which he has experienced trouble in the past.

Refugee Football

ELEVEN years ago, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution establishing the Palestine Conciliation Commission. In December 1948, the Assembly instructed the Commission that, besides its primary task of conciliation between Israel and the Arabs, it should also facilitate the implementation of the resolution giving the Arab refugees the choice between compensation and the right to return to their homes to "live in peace with their neighbours."

The high hopes which accompanied the establishment of the Conciliation Commission were soon destroyed by the refusal of the Arabs to negotiate with Israel. After a time Israel's initial offer to accept some of the refugees was also withdrawn. The P.C.C. made several attempts to promote a settlement — without any success. However, it vegetated on, limiting its activities to the registration of abandoned Arab property. The only achievement claimed by the P.C.C. was the release of Arab deposits blocked in Israel banks — a gesture made by Israel several years ago in the vain hope that this might be some kind of a "first step" toward a general settlement.

The refugees themselves lived in miserable tent camps as the Arab Governments refused to do anything for them. After some emergency arrangements, the UN General Assembly established the UN Refugee Relief and Work Agency. In its nine years of existence, this agency became what some of its own officials privately describe ironically as "a living miracle": tens of thousands are born in the camps but practically none of the hundreds of thousands of those on the UNRWA lists ever die; or so it seems, since relatives never admit anyone's death but continue drawing the free ration on the basis of the cards that have become a second currency in the Arab countries.

This, naturally, swells the alleged number of refugees — something that is highly desirable to the Arab governments, for whom the refugee question is not a humanitarian problem but a political weapon against Israel. Therefore the Arab governments simply refuse to permit any census of refugees and the UN Secretariat has not found the courage or the means to overcome this obstacle.

A delegation of American Senators — which has to approve the U.S. appropriation that covers the greater part of UNRWA's budget — estimated that the refugee rolls contain hundreds of thousands of names of people who have either died, emigrated or ceased to be refugees. The American Congress has been reluctant to finance UNRWA indefinitely as there seemed to be no solution in sight for the refugee problem. Consequently, the American delegate at last year's General Assembly urged some steps towards a solution; and the General Assembly instructed Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to prepare a report for the current Assembly in anticipation of UNRWA's mandate expiring in the summer of 1960.

Mr. Hammarskjold prepared a rather mild report, which, however, aroused the fury of the Arabs: it dwelt on the possibility of large-scale economic aid to the Arab countries to enable them to integrate a major part of the refugees. The American delegation, anxious to show Congress some sign of progress, abandoned any determined support of Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals in face of Arab opposition. Instead it began frantically to the liquidation of the project about for something new that would make Congress believe that steps were being taken to liquidate the problem. Thus they hit on the idea to revive the moribund Palestine Conciliation Commission.

Initially, the Arabs were not enthusiastic, but their attitude changed when the proposed resolution, drafted by Pakistan and Indonesia, reiterated the refugees' right in principle to return to their former homes. Israel opposed the revival of the P.C.C., and naturally opposed the reference to the refugees' free choice. It was felt that the first amounted to an expediency which, far from bringing any settlement closer, only increased the threat of war by attempting to upset the *status quo* — without any sign from the Arabs that they were willing to talk peace. The reiteration of the principle of free choice, moreover, would only help the Arab governments to persuade the refugees that repatriation was possible and prevent them accepting other opportunities, and thus perpetuate the problem instead of solving it.

Thus, when the resolution to extend UNRWA's life for three more years came up for the vote in the Political Committee, Israel opposed the article reviving the P.C.C. and abstained from voting on the resolution as a whole.

Economic Outlook

SEVERAL new developments in the economic field, which each in its own way might do much to normalize Israel's economy, featured prominently in the press over the last week.

In a luncheon speech, Dr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel and official Cassandra of the national economy, admitted 1959 had been the best so far. Simultaneously, in a report on the development of Israel's economy during its first decade of independence, published by the Falk Project for Economic Research, Prof. Dan Patinkin, of the Hebrew University, came out with a well-reasoned recommendation for the devaluation of the Israel Pound and the establishment of a single realistic rate of exchange. The publication of the recommendation, coming as it did after a by-now habitual repetition by Government leaders that no devaluation was in sight, renewed speculation on the chances of devaluation and on the date when such a step could be expected.

Although there was no official reaction to the report, the most interesting and perhaps most telling phenomenon was the lack of any public excitement or panic over its publication — considering the position of its author and the wide publicity it received in the press. The tenor of public reaction, including unofficial opinion amongst several Government officials, seems to be that the debate today was not so much over the economic advisability of such a step as over its political implications — especially its effect on wage policy and the link between wages and prices.

The general impression was that the country was ready for a consideration of the proposed new economic policy on its merits — and that such a consideration would be begun in earnest as soon as a new Government coalition was formed. One indication was the announcement of the Ministerial Economic Committee's intention to discontinue subsidies to the bus cooperatives as of January 1.

Arab Bank

ALTHOUGH less spectacular, the grant of official recognition this week to Israel's first Arab-Jewish bank, was no less important an indication of striving for normalization. The establishment of the bank by a group of Arab investors from the Little Triangle, Nasareth and Haifa in partnership with the Foreign Trade Bank was a sign of a small, but sure beginning toward integrating the Arab sector with the Israel economy as a whole.

At the official ceremony held at the Bank of Israel in Jerusalem earlier this week, Faris Hamdan, one of the founders, who is a former Knesset Member, noted that the establishment of the bank followed on the heels of the successful experiment with a joint Arab-Jewish canning factory at Bak'a el-Gharbiya. He added that the bank would be instrumental in mobilizing the idle savings of the Arab economy for its further advancement and integration in the Israel economy. The fact that the founders made up a fairly representative cross-section of the Arab community, financial and business leaders, augured well for the success of the enterprise.

Crime Wave

THE week had more than its normal share of violent crime. Twenty-five-year-old German tourist Gaby Dorothy Zeiss was strangled one night in a Tel Aviv hotel room, and an Italian tourist, Sergio Bem Porat, who is said to have been her fiance, was detained and allegedly confessed to having murdered the girl after a violent argument.

There were also two attempted murders. Former Irgun Zvai Leumi leader Shalom Zurawin was arrested on a charge of attempt to murder his brother, Eliezer, at whom he allegedly shot more than 60 bullets from a rifle. Zurawin participated in an attack on an Arab bus 20 years ago. His accomplice was sentenced to death and hanged at the time, but he himself escaped death when he was declared mentally unbalanced.

In Natanya, Ya'akov Doron allegedly tried to murder his former wife, with whom he had repeated violent arguments over the custody of their six-year-old son.

Traffic accidents also claimed several lives and caused several injuries. The rain made the roads slippery, and there was an increase in the number of skidding vehicles.

The total number of road accidents showed a marked increase: while in the first six months of the year 56 people were killed and 310 injured in traffic accidents, in the second half — with three weeks still to go before the end of the year — the death toll rose to 71 and the number of injured to 396.

Air Wave

IT was announced that Kol Yisrael, Israel's broadcasting service, would start broadcasting in Amharic within a few weeks, bringing to 15 the total number of languages beamed from Jerusalem to the world. At present Kol Yisrael's foreign broadcasts total 33 hours a week, but as of January they will be expanded to 45 hours, with further expansion planned for the spring and summer.

In addition, Kol Yisrael also broadcasts 53 hours a week in Arabic. These programmes are edited so as to be of interest both to Israel's own Arabs and to listeners in the Arab countries. Besides the direct evidence of visitors, the popularity of Kol Yisrael's broadcasts in the Arab countries is borne out by the fact that Arab radio stations have copied several of Kol Yisrael's Arab programmes.

Israel's foreign broadcasts serve not only to disseminate Israel's views and information about this country and to counteract hostile propaganda, but also to provide a link with the Jewish population of foreign countries. When, for example, the Moroccan authorities cut off postal communications with Israel this fall, Kol Yisrael immediately increased the time it devoted to broadcasts in the North African Moghrabi dialect, in order to include greetings from Israelis to their relatives in Morocco.

The beginning of broadcasts in Amharic marks Kol Yisrael's first direct approach to wider masses of listeners in Africa proper. It is aimed at listeners in Ethiopia, where Cairo radio has recently stepped up its anti-Israel propaganda. The daily half-hour Amharic broadcast will be followed sometime in April by broadcasts in Swahili, the lingua franca of East Africa.

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

THE ARITHMETIC OF SPEAKERS

IF there is still no government, its shadow can already be plainly discerned. Yet this is also a time to make hay quickly, before coalition responsibilities put the fetters on Mapai's heavy plurality in the Knesset.

The election of the deputy-speakers was a neat example of this, and as neat an exercise in coalition arithmetic. The First, Second and Third Knesset had two, four and eight deputy-speakers respectively. Mr. Akiva Govrin, leader of the Mapai faction, rose to propose that there should be five this time, in a six-word sentence that is almost the shortest Knesset speech on record. (Mr. Ben-Gurion once got up to say "The answer is in the negative," which takes only two words in Hebrew.)

Mr. Serlin asked for two deputies. The largest party, Mapai, had proposed a Speaker from their ranks, and he had been approved unanimously, he argued. Now the two next largest parties, Herut and the National Religious, should each supply a deputy, and leave the small parties, including the General Zionists, out of it. This was not quite the uncommon political selflessness that it might appear. If what is known as the Presidium consisted of the Speaker and two others, the Speaker could be outvoted on any occasion on which Herut chose to support the National Religious, and this would weaken the Mapai Speaker's position.

Mapai's strategy was different. They invited the three next largest parties — Mr. Serlin's two and Mapam — to provide a deputy each, and recognize the right of Mapai to two deputies. After all, the three parties together have only 28 votes, to the 52 commanded by Mapai. This makes a Presidium of six in which Mapai holds three votes and, should it be required, the casting vote of the Speaker, i.e. assured control. Among the Speaker's most important tasks is that of preventing nuisance-value manoeuvres by the Opposition that hold up the Knesset's work. Without a majority in the Presidium, the party in office would be harassed like a Democratic U.S. President with a Republican Congress.

Then Mr. Ben-Aharon, of Ahdut Ha'avoda, got up to propose that the Knesset once more have eight deputy-speakers. This was less because he is naturally conservative, but because that would just have taken in a place each for Ahdut Ha'avoda and the Progressives. The Progressives did not trouble to support this motion, which was bound to fail in any case, and preferred to abstain from the whole business. After the vote Mr. Idov Cohen explained that they had abstained because they consider there should be some permanent and more dignified procedure for the election of deputy-speakers than this haggling. They have their own interests at heart as much as any other party, but there is a good deal of justice in this criticism.

The Communists wanted ten deputies, presumably because in that case they could have claimed one of the places for themselves.

Mintz' Role

NOT everybody in Mapai was in favour of the deal which gave that party's second place to Mr. Benjamin Mintz, the veteran Poalei Aguda Deputy-Speaker. Mrs. Beba Idelson, the former senior deputy-speaker, might reasonably have expected to receive this place herself, and declined to vote for Mr. Mintz. Others, too, argue that the Aguda promise not to vote against the Government on a confidence issue is nothing more than a personal pact between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Mintz, who have always understood each other, and thus not serious party politics. It is almost incidental that Mr. Mintz happens to be one of the best and most assured Speakers that the Knesset has produced. He has all the qualities a chairman needs — a quick grasp of what is going on, a gift for repartee, and a sense that the world, and even the Knesset, is larger than his own party. It would be pleasant to suppose that his qualifications for the position had anything to do with his election.

Marriage Law

SOME curious attitudes emerged in the debate on the Marriage Law. Many people think that a minimum age of 17 for brides is a year too late in a country that offers education after 14 only to a fortunate minority; many Western countries permit marriage at 16, with the parents' consent. The orthodox do not like the law at all, for the Torah stipulates only maturity. Mr. Lorincz (Aguda), himself the happy father of a large family, believes that these "late" marriages in Israel are preventing the nation from multiplying in accordance with the Biblical injunction. He also suggested that it was a needless embarrassment for girls under 17 to have to apply to the courts for permission to marry if they are expecting a child. They should be permitted to go straight to the Rabbinical Court which would, presumably, ask fewer questions in this case. The suggestion is not likely to be taken up, for there is little confidence that the Rabbinical Courts will make an effort to enforce Israel Law where it does not coincide with traditional law.

It was noticeable that Rabbi Toledano, the Minister for Religious Affairs, who also favours younger marriage, was concerned less with national birth rates, or individual lives, than with the Jewish tradition of family life as such. He obviously feels that marriage will keep young people out of trouble, and should be entered into as early as possible.

One of the oddest comments came from Mrs. Raziel-Naor, the Herut education-cum-religion expert, who is usually a sound speaker. Must the law actually specify that in the event of pregnancy application may be made for permission to marry earlier? Need the law mention this word? Do we want the nation's children to have to read such things, is there no sense of public decency? To leave a law vague so that children shall not understand its import from reading a press report seems a needless effort, for not many of them will puzzle out the confusion of paragraphs, conditions and double negatives that entirely confounds most adults. In any case they can find easier entertainment in the scandal weekly that has just used as its cover picture a girl who suffered a brutal assault by nine youths.

Theatre Notes

Yiddish Plays Warmly Welcomed

By IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

The Jewish State Theatre of Poland presents: "Professor Mamlok" by Frederick Wolf: Yiddish: Ida Kaminska; Direction: Meir Melman; Decor: H. Treisel.

FEW guests in Israel have been received with such genuine warmth and goodwill as the Jewish State Theatre of Poland. Only a decade or so ago any performers who attempted to play in Yiddish were given the cold shoulder, but with the emergence of the State of Israel came the feeling that Yiddish was no longer a threat to the establishment of Hebrew as the language of the people and the barriers were let down. The immediate success of almost any Yiddish troupe which visited the country shows the extent of the nostalgia for the language felt by a large section of the population. Even those who have but a peripheral knowledge of it are drawn to the Yiddish theatre for sentimental reasons and because it is such a folksy language.

It was almost inevitable that after all the fanfare which preceded the arrival of the Jewish State Theatre of Poland there should be some let-down when it actually appeared. Many people had looked forward to its coming in the hope that it would be an object lesson to our own theatre, but both the repertoire and its manner of presentation have been something of a disappointment. "The Trees Die Standing," which reaped such a success for Habimah, led many people to see both versions for comparison, and as a result Habimah is playing to crowded houses. The real let-down, however, was suffered by the lovers of Sholom Aleichem, who had been looking forward to seeing the great Yiddish writer played in the original.

"Professor Mamluk," the third play in the series, deals with the rise of Hitler and centres around a great Jewish surgeon who is interested in healing the sick, has no interest in politics and refuses to see where the bestial laws of the dictator are leading. His family consists of an Aryan wife, a Communist son and a Fascist daughter. With this set-up, tragedy is inevitable. The play is not very good. Possibly only a Euripides or a Shakespeare could give validity to such a combination of circumstance. Certainly Frederick Wolf did not succeed.

Ida Kaminska and her husband Meir Melman as Mirale and Reb Shalom in "Mirale Efros."

Haval Bosgan tried valiantly to put across the tragedy of a good and honest scientist, a man who loved his work, his family and his country, and was inevitably destroyed by that country. His effort was all too apparent. The rest of the cast were adequate in their parts.

One of the very real difficulties in giving such a play with an all-Jewish cast, who look like an all-Jewish cast, were the characterizations of the German Nazis, no matter how blond their wigs.

The only justification for "Professor Mamluk" is that it might act as a reminder for those of us who are trying to wipe out the memory of a terrible past, or to instruct those people who were either too young or too far removed from that period of destruction.

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TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Dec. 13	0740	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York.
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1920	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON Dec. 14	0145	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Teheran
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1050	ALITALIA	Rome
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Dec. 15	0045	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0235	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
	0905	T.W.A	Athens, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
WED. Dec. 16	0145	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Rome, London
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
THURS. Dec. 17	0120	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0825	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1645	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. Dec. 18	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	T.W.A	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1800	ALITALIA	Rome
	1820	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

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Israel Revisited: Rosh Ha'ayin

YEMEN'S CUSTOMS ISRAEL'S PATTERNS

By Philip Gillon

THE people of the town of Rosh Ha'ayin chose as their coat-of-arms the great fortress of Antipatris under a flying carpet and an eagle with wings outspread. The fortress is just outside the town, and Rosh Ha'ayin itself has the largest concentration of immigrants from Yemen — 10,000 of them, who came in the packed, overloaded planes from Aden after word had spread among the Jews of the desert kingdom that a new Israel was miraculously awaiting them. For these people brought by air from Arabia Felix, "the magic carpet" of Scheherazade's tales seemed the most apt of descriptions till Ben-Gurion suggested that "the wings of an eagle" prophesied by Isaiah were even more appropriate.

Rosh Ha'ayin lies only one kilometre from Jordan and overlooks the fertile valley of the Sharon. The last time we saw Rosh Ha'ayin the bewildered citizens had just settled there after a temporary stay at Athlit. The authorities had ceased maintenance grants to immigrants, and all were required to work to support themselves. The people were suffering from the first harsh consequences of the change. The "Yemenite Town" consisted of converted aeroplane hangars and war-time Nissen huts, surrounded by huge marquee tents, into which families were packed on top of each other in appalling conditions. The squalor, the heavy Yemenite clothes, the lift-vans converted into minute bazaars and the physical appearance of the new Israelis were reminiscent of the Jewish quarter in Aden's Crater during World War II. A young Yemenite schoolteacher complained bitterly about a policy that had left them suddenly to their own devices; he demanded that large numbers of Ashkenazim should be brought into the settlement to help them in the leap across the centuries. The great South African Dr. Mary Gordon battled against overwhelming health problems valiantly and another South African volunteer, Fan Raphael, was launching that most interesting of sheltered workshops for social cases, "The Magic Carpet," by selling hand-embroidered articles to tourists.

Lift-Van Stalls

THE entrance to Rosh Ha'ayin is virtually unchanged. There are the same converted lift-vans parading their Oriental wares to women in bright red trousers. The air is heavy with the scents of spice and slum. But just beyond the entrance the character of the town changes completely and strikes no responsive memory from the past. A forest of Government housing covers the flat area and stretches up the hillside.

Most of the houses were originally single-room, semi-detached structures, among the least ambitious of Israel's official housing schemes. In almost every case, it seems, the owners have managed to build on rooms which are larger than their basic homes; in some cases they have even climbed upwards and built a second storey. Each house has its impressive greenery and garden (usually vegetable), although we are told somewhat defensively that the gardens are below standard because they lay fallow last season, during the Sabbatical Year.

Ma'bara Shrinks

The new houses have almost ousted the huts and hangars, while the tents have long since disappeared; there are only 200 people living in the "ma'bara," as the former homes of the R.A.F. are designated. Today Rosh Ha'ayin consists of six distinct suburbs, each with a large empty space in the centre ready for some joint communal purpose. Will they be parks? Shopping centres? Civic buildings? Nobody is quite certain, but the areas are suitable, ideally located for appropriate action by the Government.

The present pride of the builders of Rosh Ha'ayin is a group of seven two-storey buildings each containing eight apartments. These are bought for deposits of IL2,000 followed by monthly payments of IL25-IL27; occupants experienced little difficulty, apparently, in raising the money. The buildings are astonishingly clean, the owners having arrangements whereunder each one assumes responsibility for her landing and half the stairs. Generally all homes in the town are remarkable because of the traditional cleanliness of the people from Yemen.

Rosh Ha'ayin has no modern shop except for the standard Hamashbir cooperative store. There are few public buildings, apart from the Kupat Holim clinic and a magnificent creation of the Ministry of Education which has not yet been opened, apparently because of political problems. Yet Rosh Ha'ayin has a far more vigorous group life than many towns with architecturally impressive but unused cultural centres. The people have built their own synagogues, ranging from a single room to an imposing structure serving several families. The "extended family" and clan principles are as strong as ever in the pattern of Yemenite Israel culture. There are known to be at least 100 synagogues in the town, although there is no central temple such as Western communities use so impressively over the New Year festivals.

Young and old at work in the fields of Rosh Ha'ayin.

Sacred Scroll

One of these synagogues houses Rosh Ha'ayin's most treasured possession, the priceless "Albom," a sacred scroll several centuries old. Written on pink goatskin, the scroll has a smell of incense peculiarly its own. It is supposed to have remarkable healing powers — even more effective than those of Kupat Holim. Its wrappings are adorned with coins and trinkets contributed through the generations by Jews grateful for its miraculous qualities. A new synagogue is being built to accommodate the "Albom" in the majesty to which the scroll is undoubtedly entitled.

The idea of "The Magic Carpet sheltered workshop" was absorbed by Maskit and Wizo into a large national business, but the Shop still functions to create shoes for the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Most of the breadwinners of Rosh Ha'ayin work in the nearby quarries or in agriculture on the settlements near the town. The reliable labour of these quiet, frugal and industrious people is in great demand, although of course the town has more than the usual share of social and semi-social cases. On the whole there has been a marked increase in self-reliance. Eighteen months ago a group in three streets got together to have electricity brought to their area. They were granted a rebate of IL1,700 which they used to build a road. Four families who refused to pay their share were kept waiting several months before being allowed to connect their homes to the grid, and were not given a share of the rebate. Since then electricity has been generally installed.

Easier Integration

Was it a good idea to keep this group of 10,000 souls in a closed community? Was the young teacher right when he demanded an influx of Ashkenazis? It is still impossible to obtain or provide a clear-cut answer. Anthropologists, for whom Rosh Ha'ayin is naturally a paradise, have suggested that in the long run this form of homogeneous integration is easier. Certainly the old customs of Yemen still survive, even after many of the young men have served in the Army. Weddings are still week-long feasts involving relatively enormous expense, and the aspiring bridegroom still pays a "bride price" to the parents of his bride as a pledge that he will love and cherish her. If he gets a girl for nothing, argue the elders, he will hold her in contempt.

The recent elections to the local council brought success to five representatives of Yemenite lists, Mapai gaining two seats and Herut and the General Zionists one seat each. The amazing failure was the complete elimination of the Religious, the curious success that of the General Zionists.

What of the future? The municipal area of Rosh Ha'ayin includes the abandoned Arab village of Migdal Tsedek, where there is a Byzantine fortress every bit as remarkable as Antipatris' more celebrated ruin. The leaders of Rosh Ha'ayin dream of a convalescent home for all the country's Yemenites and for fascinated overseas tourists on this magnificent site. They talk hopefully of their own industries. This year they have opened a high school for girls only — boys go to nearby Petah Tikva. Many of the residents possess the consumption goods which prove of Western prosperity — refrigerators, tape recorders, cameras. They remain the most picturesque and stimulating of all Israel's immigrants: the men have sensitive, photogenic faces, the women a rare shy, great-eyed beauty. Few of the settlers have moved to other towns.

Rosh Ha'ayin has come successfully through the savage shocks of change from Yemen to Israel; the concentration and isolation that handicapped the town in many ways also served to cushion adaptation. The future seems as bright as the golden embroidery on the blouses of the women.

MAPAI MAYOR FOR TEL AVIV

Personality Portrait

Mordechai Namir

MR. Mordechai Namir, who will officially assume on Sunday the functions of Mayor of Tel Aviv, is a reformer without being a revolutionary. A born negotiator, he feels there is nothing in politics which cannot be straightened out harmoniously by patient and well-conducted discussion. Perhaps it is the musician in him. Or the lawyer. For he was graduated both from the Law and Economics Faculty of the University of Odessa and from the musical conservatory (class of violin) in that city. Perhaps, too, he lived under the influence of the name of the little village in which he was born: Bratoluboyka means "Brotherly Love" in Ukrainian. Anyhow, he loves harmony. He still plays the piano, if only "a little." For politics have taken up most of his time in Palestine.

Whatever the reason, Namir is a perfect chairman. As Secretary-General of the Histadrut, just before he became Minister of Labour, he managed to keep within bounds the unruly exuberance of a Berl Repetur and the shrill extravagances of an Esther Vilenska. He may get excited at times, and he is not at all an "easy" chairman. But one may expect that, under his chairmanship, the meetings of the Tel Aviv Municipal Council will stop being a weekly free entertainment for the dozen senior officials of the Municipality who are privileged to sit through the "open" meetings.

Namir was 37 years old when he came to Palestine — from Siberia. He was in a group of young Zionists that had been "exchanged" in 1924 for a party of rabid local Jewish Communists (most of whom later perished in Soviet "purges"). As was the custom in those days, the Zionist prisoners "came ashore" in Jaffa Port by being dumped from the ship by Arab boatmen into big rowboats bobbing alongside — a startling welcome for a newcomer.

For several weeks, young Nemirovski and his wife led the drab life of new immigrants. They lived in a camp in Rehov Aliya until he got a job splitting wood for a bakery oven. A strong and healthy young man with Siberian hard labour behind him, he thought it fine. After a time, the couple moved to a room in a one-storey house in Rehov Borokhov. To get there, one had to cross an orange grove guarded by quite unfriendly Arabs. And there were jackals too, even less discerning than the orange grove watchmen.

Worked on 'Davar'

A young man of Namir's background could not stay away from political life for long. Indeed, he soon became member of the inner circle of leaders of the labour movement in Tel Aviv. When "Davar," the Histadrut daily, made its appearance in 1925, Namir was appointed its circulation manager. "Davar" was an evening paper at the time and the problems involved in distributing it to all its readers were quite staggering. "I guess I was a bad circulation manager," the new Mayor now admits. A year later he gave up administration for purely political work: he became secretary of Ahdut Ha'avoda, a labour organization whose merger with Hapoel Hatzair in 1929 gave birth to Mapai. After the merger, Namir headed the Histadrut statistical department for seven years.

For a budding labour leader in this country, the Secretaryship of the Tel Aviv Labour Council, which Namir then assumed, is an important stepping stone. It was here that the daily battle for subsistence was fought. Nothing is so real as hunger. In the basement of Brenner House, the headquarters of the Labour Council, unemployed workers assembled daily, waiting for their chance. They were an unruly pack. Sometimes — quite often, indeed, in the difficult years before World War Two, when the country was passing an economic crisis coupled with Arab riots and attacks — the unemployed broke into the offices, threatened, shouted, or simply sat, in protest to hunger. It was the task of the Secretary to mix with them, explain the situation, kindle the light of hope, and arrange such relief as was humanly possible under the circumstances.

From 1933 onwards, Namir was a member of the Tel Aviv district's Hagana headquarters. Those were days when a leader of the Yishuv could expect little say in public affairs if he did not take an active part in this self-defence organization. The British authorities must have known that Namir was a key man in the organization of the Jewish protest against the British White Paper policy which threatened to stop immigration. He was detained, although no direct charges could be preferred against him. In 1948, just before the War of Independence broke out, he became a member of the national Hagana headquarters.

Diplomacy seemed, for a time, an obvious field of activity for a man like Namir. As soon as Israel was recognized by Rumania, he went there to see what could be done about the immigration of those Jews in that country who would wish to come to Israel. Later he became Counsello to the Israel legation in Moscow, and succeeded Mrs. Meir as head of the diplomatic mission there. But at the close of 1950 he came back to Tel Aviv to become the Histadrut's Secretary-General. In 1956, he was appointed Minister of Labour — again succeeding Mrs. Meir. Curiously enough, it was Mrs. Meir who headed the Mapai list of candidates for the Tel Aviv Municipal Council four years ago.

Flair for Negotiation

Namir's flair for negotiations has given him a place on almost every committee which his party set up to handle the various government crises. He is one of the group that conducted the coalition negotiations for the first Government of the Fourth Knesset. If we read the character of the new Mayor well, he is not going to relinquish his position in the inner circle of his party's complex structure, and it is doubtful whether he will give up his Knesset seat. Tel Aviv is too much in the centre of political life for its mayor to forgo national political life — as the case of the late Mayor Rokach proved beyond doubt.

Not that life on the Municipal Council promises to be light and smooth for Mayor Namir. Tel Aviv has a long history of political strife within the Municipality — and the new Mayor will recall his own fights when he was councilman himself for about a year in 1935. Rebuilding a slum area is politics, of course — but so is sewage, and road-building, and even the replacing of officials.

Plenty to Do

"I hope I can work smoothly with all the present employees," says Mayor Namir. "After all, I worked very well at the Ministry of Labour with officials belonging to every possible party. We all have a great task to accomplish. Over half of this town is a slum. The problem is one of building as well as of changing social conditions. The Government will have to help us, but the actual work will be done by the Municipality.

"We did not promise much in our election speeches," he continues. "But we shall endeavour to keep what we did promise. That is already an undertaking."

SRAYA SHAPIRO

The Middle East Scene — **By Amnon Bartur**

Kassem Reviews His Plans

SMILING broadly and looking robust and plumper, Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem held an unusual press conference on Wednesday last week. It was his last day in Al-Salam Hospital, where he had stayed since he was wounded on October 7 by still unidentified assailants in Baghdad's main street.

Last week's speech lasted for over six hours and dealt with practically everything under the sun in Iraq, and though it was as cryptic as usual the trend was clear, and some of the revelations were truly sensational, especially in the field of development and relations with the Iraq Petroleum Company.

Speaking about the negotiations with the oil companies, Kassem explained that Iraq had "warned" them that they should relinquish 60 per cent of the concession areas, that his Government must have the right to select these areas, and that the concessions to be relinquished must be evenly divided between all three areas of exploitation—Kirkuk, Mosul and Basra.

He said that negotiations with the companies had been concluded six days before the attempt on his life, and that the I.P.C. had been given 30 days to reply. When he was wounded, he said, the company asked for an additional seven days, after which it agreed to relinquish 90,000 of the 275,000 square kilometres of concessions it holds.

Offer Rejected

Kassem announced the rejection of his offer and expressed his determination to get the 60 per cent he had demanded. He did not make it clear how his Government proposed to exploit the relinquished areas, but said that at the time the concessionary rights were granted "we were unfree to choose; now we are free and want to deal with the Company on a basis of mutual benefits ... instead of the prevailing doubts and suspicions which result from the refusal to find solutions based on logic and justice." In the end he expressed the hope that the problem would be solved "without its becoming an obstacle to complicate the situation."

The importance of Kassem's declaration on the oil negotiations cannot be confined to the purely economic field; it must be viewed as an indication of his political plans. Iraq's oil policy since the July revolution has been guided by caution rather than by emotion. When the new regime took over, it was feared that it would take a radical step such as outright nationalization. That it did not was due not only to Mossadegh's experience in Iran — few politicians learn from experience — but to a determination to go slow. Before his new demands were presented, Kassem succeeded in making the Khanakin Oil Company give up its concessionary rights in certain areas in eastern Iraq, while the Basra Oil Company another I.P.C. subsidiary, relinquished exploitation rights in Iraq's territorial waters.

Clear Shift

APART from his references to the oil negotiations, agrarian reform, and the now much-publicized four-year development plan which is to cost 1400m., Kassem's mammoth speech contained not a few indications of the internal political situation and, what is even more important, it gave some of his own thinking on these matters. His most startling "disclosure" was that the groups who were behind the abortive Shawwaf mutiny in Mosul last March were also responsible for the Kirkuk massacre last July, and that the number of those who perished in these massacres was only 81.

Now it is generally known that it was the Communists and their front organizations which were responsible for the Kirkuk incidents; Kassem himself had openly blamed them for the deed and a number of Communists have since been tried and sentenced accordingly. On August 8, Kassem announced with a trembling voice and a good deal of anger that at least 18 persons were massacred during the riots and that a further number were buried alive.

It seems highly unlikely that new evidence has now been found to invalidate Kassem's own past revelations and court findings; the statement rather indicates a clear shift toward more open sympathy for the Communists.

Student Elections

Another equally unmistakable indication was Kassem's attack on the so-called United Student Front, a coalition of anti-Communist students which fought this year's elections to the Executive Committee of the General Students Union. Kassem called this group subversive and said it was organized by foreign elements intent on overthrowing the Republic.

The background to the students' elections is very instructive. About 63,000 students voted, of whom 13,000 were university students, the rest comprising secondary school pupils from all over the country. Three lists contested the elections — the United Democratic Front, the United Student Front and the independents. The first list, comprising the Communists and their close supporters, gained over 76 per cent of the votes; the second, comprising Ba'thist, pro-Egyptian and Iraq nationalist elements, gained just over 20 per cent; and the independents, representing the student membership of the moderate National Democratic Party, obtained less than three per cent of the total votes.

Kassem's accusations against the rightist group seem to be out of proportion to its activities as well as to its actual strength. The only evidence which he produced against these students was that a statement they issued was devoid of any reference to the "immortal republic."

Egyptian Pressure

There is one plausible explanation for Kassem's intensifying his anti-Egyptian drive and his open sympathy for the Communist stand. The attempt on his life, coupled with Cairo's unceasing incitement against his regime, are driving him to this.

But what of Kassem's own future as "sole leader?" Less than a month is left to his promised return to full party activity, and the indefatigable Colonel Mandawi has already expressed the opinion that the students' elections are an indicator of the results of the coming general elections. If this is so, Kassem may next year find himself presiding over a virtually Communist outfit, probably with very little actual power to wield, though with no less respect and reverence for him personally.

OFF THE CUFF

By EPHRAIM KISHON

THE hall was chockful. The aisles swarmed with reporters and press photographers, while the seats were held by a variegated crowd which included deeply shocked government leaders and angry students who had come straight from Jerusalem seeking revenge.

The hearing had been preceded by a storm of protests which had swept the country like wildfire. At first only a few rumours had seeped out. Many were surprised at the sudden cancellation of the "Three Men in A Boat" programme, and some people even read political significance into the step. Then, one day, the whole ugly truth became known, and this was why Ram Doron, erstwhile listeners' darling, was now about to be grilled by the Knesset Investigation Committee.

Who did not know Ram Doron? Who was not dazzled by his brilliant repartee? Who did not remember the witty retort in his last broadcast: "Whom would you send to the moon in a guided missile?"—"My mother-in-law!" Whole streets rocked with laughter. His masterful improvisations were matched only by his perfect intonation.

But today everybody knew that Ram had known the questions beforehand. There he was now, hunched on his seat, a wreck of the past. It was rumoured that the authorities had decided to crucify him, that is, to send him abroad for five years' advanced training. But in any case, his career was finished.

The Chairman's first question was naturally whether Doron pleaded guilty.

"More than guilty," — the accused answered in a clear voice. "Until now I have lived in a world of falsehoods. But now, Your Honour, I have made up my mind to tell the truth, the whole truth. I want to turn over a new leaf."

Doron described how he had agreed to the fraud when it was explained to him that he was thereby bringing intelligent entertainment to the most remote border settlements. He also confessed that he had received the questions two months in advance, worked on them with the team, and finally rehearsed the broadcast with the producer...

Chairman: How did such a rehearsal proceed?

Doron: I would tell the producer my answers and then we would rewrite them. We called this the "spontanizing" process.

Doron then dramatised his testimony by reenacting an actual rehearsal at which the team had been given the task of writing the diaries of a Russian, a French and an Israel mother-in-law. Doron had chosen the last.

Chairman: OK. Go ahead with the improvisation.

Producer: As you like. Well, the three minutes I gave the team for preparing the diaries are over. Are you ready?

Doron: Super-ready, yakshshi.

Producer: So quickly?

Doron: Have to, you know. After the broadcast I have to attend a lecture.

Producer: A lecture by whom?

Doron: By whom? By my mother-in-law, kshshi.

The Chairman calmed the audience which had started applauding out of sheer habit, and asked whether this aside had also been rehearsed.

Doron: Of course, Your Honour.

Chairman: Now back to the text. How long did you work on it?

Doron: Three weeks. Two or three hours every morning.

Chairman: Let's hear it.

Doron: "The Diary of a Mother-in-Law..."

Doron's funny diction convulsed the crowd with laughter, and the chairman again had to use his gavel to restore quiet.

Doron: Sunday. I'm a mother-in-law. It's not a pleasant profession, believe me. I'd rather be a fishwife. (**Chairman:** Quiet!) I've got a son-in-law, he's quite a guy. He's a broker for export whiskey. (**Chairman:** Really, folks, this is an investigation, not a show!) My son-in-law has ulcers. I made them. So this morning a little clerk of his walks up to him, *mabsut halas*, and says.... (**Chairman:** Stop that stupid laughter!!) Mister boss, he says with his mouth, I'd like to go to my mother-in-law's funeral. And what did my son-in-law answer? "So would I!" he said.

The audience could no longer restrain itself and volcanic gusts of laughter almost blew off the roof.

By the time Doron reached Monday evening, the chairman had to order the hall cleared. Enjoyment of the intellectual entertainment reached a literally dangerous stage. When Doron topped his act with: "I have a deluxe son-in-law, so help me," even the chairman had to hide his mirth behind a handkerchief.

Chairman: Ram Doron! You are an intelligent person, well-liked by people, a writer, poet, translator and playwright. What made you do this?

Doron: Popularity. Wherever I went, people expected wisecracks from me. I remember, once I visited the Weizmann Institute and afterwards they had to close it down until the scientists recovered from their hysterics.

Chairman: What did you tell them?

Doron: I asked them: What does the cuckolded husband say to his wife's lover?

Chairman: Well?

Doron: Why do you shake in your shoes?

The hearing had to be adjourned for ten minutes until the guffaws subsided somewhat.

Doron: And besides, there were the heaps of money I made.

Chairman: How much did you earn?

Doron: At first IL18 per broadcast. But at the height of my success I made as much as IL80 per evening.

Chairman: That's no longer a fee, you crook. That's a bribe.

Doron: Towards the end we found out that our public is exhilarated to distraction by the very mention of certain key words like diapers, *shmendrick*, piece of cake, *poof!* panties, *gabayeh*...

Chairman: Quiet, damn it!

The crowd surged forward and broke down the barriers. The chairman had no choice but to join the merrymakers by declaring: "A repentant sinner is worth more than a hundred rightful men." Ram Doron was carried out on the shoulders of his admirers. Kol Yisrael decided to reenact the hearing at the Mann Auditorium and to broadcast it next Saturday.

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FLATS rent-purchase, Jerusalem: Blechner, Zion Hotel, Tel. 2367, 10—12, 4—6 p.m.

TO LET: 3-room luxurious flat centre/Rehavia, Blechner, Jerusalem.

TO LET for one year: 3-room furnished flat; possibly telephone, Tel. 25949. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday 5—7, or No. 3515, P.O.B. 1128, Tel Aviv.

TO LET: furnished room, 2nd floor, full or part board. Mograbi Square. Taubenschlag, 4 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv, 2-5.30.

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TO LET: furnished room, ground floor, to single person or couple, with breakfast or full board. Levin, 18 Rehov Mordau, Ramat Gan.

FURNISHED flats to let for 1-2 years. H. Berger, 9 Rehov Zamenhoff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 22235, 8.30—1. (Maldan).

FOR SALE: 1-room flat, Shesha, 159 Rehov Modi'in, Ramat Gan, from 1—9 p.m.

FOR SALE: luxurious 3 1/2-room flat, hall, 3rd floor, Keren Kayemet vicinity. Phone 34344, 4—7.

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RADIOPHONE
offers Gramophone records, widest selection — operas, concertos, symphonies, chamber music, light music. 6 Rehov Ben Yehuda, phone 2974, Jerusalem.

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REQUIRED: experienced typist (female) for insurance company. Apply P.O.B. 4347, Tel Aviv.

REQUIRED: experienced English/Hebrew typist for full time employment. Apply, in person, between 12-1, Engineer Schachter, 123 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.

REQUIRED by factory office, intelligent, serious young man with knowledge of languages, completed military service. No. 681, P.O.B. 4100, Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

LADY, good appearance, good knowledge of Hebrew, English, German and French, seeks position as receptionist, hotel or office, or other similar employment. Offers to No. 23468, P.O.B. 1334, Tel Aviv.

EXPORTER: capital and consumer goods, experienced salesman, administrative ability, wide connections, seeks interesting employment. Write No. 3518, P.O.B. 1128, Jerusalem.

ENGLISH, French, Italian, German stenotypist-secretary seeks position, also work at home on own typewriter, No. 3511, P.O.B. 1128, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED, reliable optician, seeks position in Tel Aviv or surroundings. Excellent references. (Also half days.) Apply No. 10789, P.O.B. 1334, Tel Aviv.

EDUCATED young lady seeks position in Jerusalem with family, teaching English, and help with children. Living in. Apply No. 1467 P.O.B. 81 Jerusalem.

ACCOUNTANT accepts work at home for single proprietorships and partnerships, in Hebrew and English. Discretion assured. Please write No. 1469, P.O.B. 81 Jerusalem.

ACCEPT baby-sitting at night. Write: No. 4774, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, English, little Hebrew, seeks daily eight-hour work in Haifa. Write No. 4773, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

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BEFORE buying or selling a car, consult AUTOTRADE, 8 Rehov Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 63888.

FOR SALE: Kaiser-Frazer car, very good condition. Tel. 3871, Jerusalem.

CARS all types, bought and sold. "Autra," R. Michaelis, 14 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel. 63808, 2nd floor.

Economic News from Abroad

C.M. Proposal

● A proposal to shorten the transition period of the European Common Market has been worked out by the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Wigny, and will be submitted shortly to the six member governments. Under the scheme, the remaining limitations of free trade between the six countries would be virtually scrapped by 1965 instead of 1970, in order to take advantage of the current upswing in world economic activity, which is expected to go on for several years.

The impact would be felt most in agriculture, now still protected by a patchwork of minimum prices and protective tariffs, and estimates prepared at Common Market headquarters at Brussels show that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 Western Europeans will have to be moved from farming to industry when these artificial props are finally removed.

Closely related with this problem is the development of new industries, which the planners would like to set up in the rural backward areas, in particular in South Italy, South-west France and some German border districts (which might also be affected by the declining fortunes of coal mining) but have to overcome considerable difficulties and conservatism in just these regions.

Speeding up the economic transition would also involve a tremendous amount of work in "harmonizing" credit terms and procedures, fiscal charges (including indirect taxes) and industrial legislation throughout the six countries, in order to pave the way for the eventual free movement of labour throughout the area. Although the original Treaty of Rome provides only for equal pay for men and women in all six countries, it is now assumed that by the end of the transition period all the members will also have to adopt the 40-hour week (now in effect only in France) and more or less uniform progressive provisions for paid holidays.

Steel Shortage

● Although the steel strike no longer cripples the American economy, its effects will probably last longer than was originally assumed. Unemployment, which dropped to 4.9 per cent of the U.S. labour force in June, rose in October to 7.7 per cent, as much as in the worst of last year's recession, and it will take time for work to resume in concerns affected by steel shortages. Industrial profits, badly hit in the third quarter of 1959, are expected to come out even worse in the fourth. Moreover, though both capital expenditure and consumer spending have been running at high levels hitherto, they may not be able to stand another outbreak of major labour conflicts which is expected to come shortly, when the 80-day injunction period in the steel industry ends and railway labour contracts expire in February. Should the U.S. Administration stick to its anti-inflationary guns in framing the next budget and in preventing cheap money—as it presumably will in order to check gold losses — the American economy may be heading towards another levelling off.

Hovercraft Plans

● Trial flights of the hovercraft built by Saunders-Roe for the British National Research Development Corporation have proved so successful that production of a wide range of this type of vehicle is already contemplated. The first may be operational around 1963. Contrary to the original plans, it is at this stage intended to produce not vehicles of 400 tons or so for cross-Channel or long-range ferry service, but small vehicles for transport in difficult terrain, such as tundra, snow, desert, rugged coast etc. where hovercraft are expected to be able to do the work of trucks and to be substantially cheaper than the present helicopters.

I.P.C. Still Going Strong

● I.P.C. has started on an additional underground pipeline from the Syrian border to the Lebanese coast at Tripoli. The pipe, of 30-inch diameter, is intended to increase the company's supply capacity to Tripoli from 8,000,000 to 11,000,000 tons a year. It is part of the company's programme to facilitate shipment of its rapidly increasing oil production in north Iraq, which will reach 28,000,000 tons this year as compared with 24,000,000 a year ago.

DEVALUATION—PRO & CON

Pound 'Overvalued' for Last Few Years

By Our Economic Editor

AFTER the election campaign, which precluded decisive steps and long-range policies, the Israel public might have been expected to reach a pitch of expectancy as regards the future of our currency, particularly since the possibility of devaluation seems to have figured in the inter-party negotiations. The actual behaviour of the Stock Exchange and of the black market has, however been something of an anticlimax. This may be partly due to the approaching end of the calendar year with its customary window-dressing of bank balance sheets involving shortage of credit and forcing many a bull to dispose of his holdings for cash. But in addition, one can sense more sobriety and readiness to consider the matter on its real merits.

There is no doubt that the Israel currency is overvalued, though the extent to which this is so is difficult to assess. The high surcharges levied on a number of goods indicate how extreme the discrepancy between the internal and the external value may be in some cases, but these can hardly be regarded as representative. The Treasury's premium rate for foreign currency, which is 20 per cent over the official rate of exchange for tourists and citrus, and about 48 per cent for most other exports, is, of course, more relevant. However, here too one has to bear in mind that these premiums are supposed to serve as incentives, and that there is more than face-saving in the official insistence that they are paid to offset temporarily excessive costs in adolescent industries.

Black Market Price

As a matter of fact, the uninhibited black market has been quoting Israel currency at about IL2.50 per dollar with few fluctuations since 1952, i.e. at a discount of 40 per cent including the inherent risk premium. In his illuminating study of Israel's economic performance in the first decade, Professor Patinkin assumes an "average effective rate of exchange" of IL2.30 per dollar for the years 1957 and 1958. This should be approximately applicable to 1959 as well. The current official rate would thus be overvaluing the pound by about 30 per cent, much less than habitually supposed, but quite enough to cause a serious worry.

However, to admit overvaluation is not identical with a resolve to devalue the currency. For the best rate of exchange is not an end in itself but a means to control and guide the progress of national economy. The overvaluation of the Israel currency would have been intolerable if it had obstructed the expansion of our export. But so far this handicap has been effectively corrected by the premium system, and in most cases not only costs but know-how, skilled labour, credit terms and other factors as well have limited the advance in this field.

Another adverse influence may have been capital flight, or at least lack of foreign investments (as was actually the case during the pre-1952 inflation). But the fact is that more foreign capital has of late been flowing into Israel than we can immediately absorb in productive ventures, partly because this inflow comes from public bodies and is not at all influenced by exchange rates, and partly because offsetting benefits have been developed in the form of cheap credits, etc.

The fiscal burden imposed by the present system on the Treasury is certainly a substantial one — in the current financial year IL79m. have been allocated for foreign currency premiums — but it is more than counterbalanced by revenue from surcharges, and the inconvenience of having to maintain a cumbersome control apparatus cannot be taken as a decisive argument.

Cut Consumption

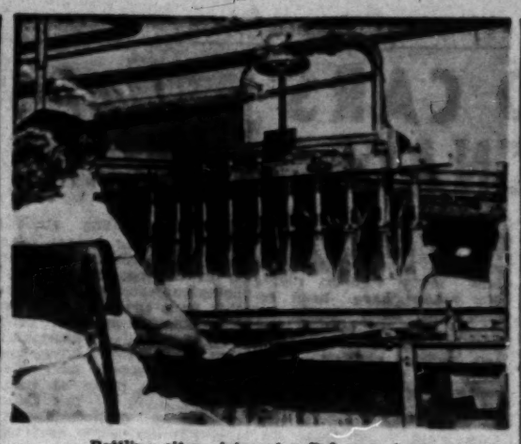
The crucial issue is indeed the influence exerted by the rate of exchange on Israel's advance towards economic consolidation. There is no doubt that Israel's pace of development has been very rapid — some figures in Professor Patenkin's study indicate that it may actually have the world's speediest. But he has also again — and most conclusively — shown that our rate of economic dependence has hardly diminished between 1950 and 1958, and that the only practical way to reduce it is to curb the rising trend of consumption *per capita*. Devaluation would be the classical method to achieve this end by increasing the money prices of imported commodities as well as the capital cost element of the locally produced goods and services. It would also have the advantage of putting an end to the warping impact of current price patterns on the use of labour and capital, and of releasing market forces and private initiative that are now held in check by controls.

However, the reverse side of this process must also be borne in mind. "Success ... depends on the assumption that such a policy does not set off a renewed wage-price inflationary spiral," warns Professor Patenkin, quite apart from the danger of mass capital flight (after controls are scrapped), which he rightly does not consider seriously any more. There is also the disadvantage that reduced income levels would also lower investments, though Professor Patenkin does his best to show that our economy could now continue to advance rapidly in spite of that.

In the last resort, therefore, the success or failure of devaluation depends not on it, but on other factors — and inversely, if victory is assured in those crucial objects of checking consumer demand, increasing savings, diverting resources from the home market to export, etc.— the exchange rate itself recedes in importance.

Unanswered Prospect

A most impressive graph in Professor Patenkin's study shows a steadily rising index of real earnings in manufacturing compared with a drop in this index ratio to the price of industrial equipment, which represents the bulk of our investment costs. However, the graph also reveals that this last ratio has been recovering gradually since 1954. It is on further developments in this respect that the decision whether the shock treatment of devaluation is indispensable will largely depend.



Bottling citrus juice at a Rehovot plant.

Citrus Canners Face Competition

By Our Correspondent

THE nervous mood of uncertainty prevailing in C.M.B. quarters at the beginning of each year's shipping season has been hightened this time by the hesitancy of most European buyers, who prefer to wait and see how the recent trade liberalization moves will affect the citrus market. As a result, Israel enters the season with only 1,500,000 crates of fruit sold in advance contracts — as compared with 2,100,000 at the beginning of the last season — while 10 per cent more citrus is expected to be available for export than a year ago.

This need not mean, of course, that the final sales results will be worse than in 1958/59, for auction prices depend on many factors and may turn in our favour. Apparently this is the assumption of the C.M.B. leaders, who rejected the choice of hedging against a declining market by accepting advance contracts at low prices. They may be recalling the 1956/57 season, when we were rescued from poor proceeds by high prices at end-of-season auctions. Be it as it may, the C.M.B. is obviously in no mood to make any concessions or to forgo even small benefits, at a time when high efficiency and hard bargaining are essential for improving the industry's earnings.

Enemy of Fruit

This is the background against which the citrus by-products industry, whose own marketing prospects are no less unclear than those of fresh citrus, is now negotiating the terms of supply of its raw material. In 1958, it exported products worth $5.7m. f.o.b., of which exactly one half was canned citrus (mainly grapefruit segments), one-quarter citrus concentrates, and the rest mainly juices and squashes. In 1959, the aggregate export is estimated to have reached $7.5m., and it could expand further in the coming year since the crucial problem of raw material — i.e. culled citrus — has been solved at last with ever more new groves coming to fruit-bearing age.

The market's absorptive capacity may also be expected to increase in the near future. In fact, canned citrus in any form is the most dangerous potential enemy of the fresh fruit, and while there is no doubt concerning the rising trend of citrus consumption in Europe (and elsewhere too), it is much less certain that it will continue to concentrate on the fresh fruit. In Britain, at least, the fresh fruit has been on the defensive in the last years, while the consumption of canned citrus has been increasing by leaps and bounds.

The recent removal of import quotas may give a fillip to a similar development in other countries too, while in Britain the supply of canned citrus (and other canned fruit) is still increasing notwithstanding the retention of dollar quotas on this import trade. However, for the time being, the result has been stiffer competition and a general drop in prices, following the decision of South Africa, Australia and Malaya to discontinue the minimum prices for their products which had been giving a floor to the market. A tin of grapefruit now retails in Britain for 21d. as compared with 22½d. a year ago, and wholesale prices and trade margins have, of course, been cut even more. The impact of this development on our industry can be gauged from the fact that Britain accounted for about 80 per cent of our canned citrus exports in 1958, and for virtually the entire export of grapefruit segments.

Just as the C.M.B. is now pressing for a higher price for the fruit, so is the canning industry therefore insisting on a price rebate. However, the public should not be misled into seeing the conflict in too dramatic a setting, for the time has come to recognize that each variety of the citrus fruit has its own marketing circumstances. There is no sense talking about an increase of 10 per cent in our total citrus shipments when the rise may be half as much for Shamuti oranges but perhaps as much as 25 per cent for Valencias. Similarly, for citrus canners there is no such thing as just "citrus," for concentrates and grapefruit segments, for instance, have hardly anything in common when it comes to terms of trade, prices or profit margins.

The clash between the C.M.B. and the canners mainly concerns the supply of Shamuti oranges for the production of concentrates and squashes, though in terms of value this trade line accounts for one half of the total export at best. Two years ago, the total quantity of Shamuti supplied to industry was 14,200 tons and the manufacturers were unable to live up to their contracts with purchasers abroad. Last season the supply jumped up to 75,000 tons, and the Citrus Canners Association, which accounts for over four-fifths of the trade, was unable to sell all of its output, some of which has remained in its warehouses until now. For the coming season the C.M.B. would be ready to guarantee a supply of 30,000 tons, though at a somewhat higher price, while the canners insist on an assured supply of at least 40,000 tons at a slightly lower price, and would be ready to guarantee taking another 40,000 tons on the basis of a sliding price, depending on the eventual proceeds.

The two stands are thus not too far apart and will presumably move even nearer as the season wears on and it grows easier to assess the crop and the proportion of culs. Two years ago these made up only 18 per cent of the Shamuti crop, but last season 28 per cent were rejected, and the proportion may increase this year as more young groves come to market and more attention is paid to export quality.

As more fruit becomes available, the internal conflict about delivery quotas between the C.C.A., Assis and the smaller canning factories is also bound to fade away, although the quota system is still to be maintained for this season. On the whole, however, in industry no less than in the marketing of fresh fruit, the accent has shifted from problems of production and supply to quality and competitive prices.

Warm Relations with Iceland

Northern Island Buys Variety of Israel Products

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

THE Government of Iceland and the ancient University of Reykjavik have decided to establish a scholarship for an Israeli to study Northern culture, history and literature at the University. The scheme will be inaugurated next spring, and is expected to be extended if the Hebrew University reciprocates. At the same time, negotiations are in progress for a radio programme exchange between the two countries.

These developments are only one indication of the excellent relations between the two countries. Iceland was "discovered" by us as a source of fish fillet immediately after Israel became a State. The fillet was bought for dollars until a barter agreement was signed in 1950. This in turn was replaced by a trade agreement in 1953. This has been regularly extended each May by an exchange of notes between the two Governments.

Good Customers

As Iceland's exports are 97 per cent fish and fish products, fillet is about the only thing we can buy there. We do so to the tune of about $750,000 a year. But in return, the Icelanders buy no less than 69 different Israel items, mainly industrial products. This is probably the largest variety of Israel goods taken by any country in the world. In addition they are of the type that we are interested in selling: textiles, wool and cotton yarn, medicines, plywood, fruit juices and canned vegetables, table silver and cosmetics and tires. The latter are one of the most important items, and the Alliance factory alone ships $60,000 worth a year.

With a population of only 170,000, it seems surprising that Iceland needs so many tires. The answer lies in the long and poorly surfaced roads of the island, which "eat" tires at a great rate.

Iceland imports about $4.5 worth of Israel goods *per capita* each year. If we could achieve the same ratio in some larger countries, our trade deficit would soon disappear.

Iceland also took small shipments of our citrus until the U.S. Government started supplying surplus California oranges to the island. Surprisingly enough, Iceland also grows some oranges of its own. This is achieved in hothouses, using the bountiful and free heat supplied by the isle's famed hot-water geysers. Although they are large and attractive, these oranges lack flavour.

Mutual Benefit

The trade agreement allows for a "swing" of about $400,000 each way. This apparently large sum is essential in view of the fact that the fillet arrives here in two or three shipments each year. It arrives in Iceland's own ships, while Israel exports are sent partly in these vessels and partly by trans-shipment through Europe.

The trade is more than mutually beneficial. A local exporter stated that his goods have established themselves firmly on the island, and are requested by customers. The same holds good for other Israel goods. The export is steady and continuous and though necessarily small, in view of Iceland's limited population, it has all the advantages of regularity. Some of our small local plants rely on Iceland as their main export outlet.

Iceland is represented in Israel by an Honorary Consul-General, while its Ambassador to Stockholm also serves as Ambassador to Israel. He visits here once a year. At the U.N. too, Iceland has been a warm and steady friend of Israel.

Finally, it is interesting to note that each time an Icelandic ship arrives with fillet, she also brings a small number of tourists. It would appear that some efforts might encourage a steady stream of Iceland tourists to Israel, especially if a way is found to overcome the expense of the trip.

Three Factors In Curbing Consumption

By Our Economic Correspondent

ECONOMISTS and politicians are agreed that we shall have to slow down the annual rise in consumption from the level of the past few years to not more than two or three per cent of the national income. But so many ways are suggested to achieve this aim that the object itself is in danger of becoming blurred.

The influence of the budget on economic stability and economic developments can hardly be overstated. Since the government is responsible not only for defence and public services but also for huge development loans and programmes and for the standard of living of tens of thousands of public servants, this is necessarily one of the main instruments of economic policy, and a balanced budget is of considerable help in the fight against endemic inflationary pressure.

The time is propitious for adopting a firm line in this respect. Immigration pressure, which resulted more than once in the past in the introduction of supplementary budgets, has relaxed. The government departments have learned from past mistakes. But there is still room for improvement, for job simplification and for cutting out unnecessary paper work to lighten the administrative burden and the citizen's cares.

There is an intimate connection between the policy embodied in the state budget and the wage policy of the trade unions, which is the second focal point at which consumption can be attacked. Every new demand for wage increases means additional expenditure by the government, and the relative price stability of the past year has been made possible only by the wage restraint imposed on the unions by the Histadrut. There have been, it is true, some upward trends even since the official wage freeze; employees were promoted wholesale and social benefits were expanded. But by and large the leadership of the Histadrut has kept a tight rein on the trade union movement and thus removed one of the main causes of inflation.

However, the elements that want to increase the share of the wage earner have by no means been idle. When the collective wage agreements are renegotiated at year's end, there is sure to be pressure for raises — at least for certain groups. The principle that this should be accepted only if output has risen accordingly is still the official line of the trade unions. But exceptional vigilance is needed to maintain it. Industrialists who have become used to recouping all their losses by the cost-plus principle or by government favours will have to bear in mind that we are on the threshold of a period in which they will have to adhere to purely economic calculations.

Subsidies' Effect

There is, to be sure, one way of maintaining price stability even if the government budget is not carefully balanced and if wages are rising. The intricate system of subsidies can make prices appear stable even when costs are going up. We have seen much of this during the period when fruit and vegetables were still included in the cost-of-living index and when the government poured in subsidies every three months or so in order to prevent the cost-of-living from jumping steeply owing to seasonal fluctuations in supplies. This has been remedied by the composition of the new index, but subsidies can also be applied in other cases. The drawback is, however, that they work only in the short run and are costly.

Workers' Shares — A Case for Caution

SHOULD workers in industry be encouraged to acquire shares? This discussion breaks out whenever prices on the Stock Exchanges undergo a sustained advance, and this is in itself rather unfortunate. For it means that schemes to encourage the small investor to buy industrial shares are usually brought out at a time when the possibility of a setback to prices is increasing. And if the small man's first experience of this new and mysterious world is unfortunate he may very well decide not to put his toe in the water again.

This applies to anybody with a few hundred pounds to invest who has not ventured into industrial shares before. For the worker in industry the problem is an even more complicated one.

It has been recognized for some time that it is asking a man to put all his eggs into the same basket if he is offered shares in the firm he actually works for. If conditions worsen so that he becomes unemployed he will want to draw on his savings. But if they are in a company which is itself finding life difficult he may only be able to realize his shares at a heavy loss, just at the time when he needs them most.

One new scheme in Britain attempts to avoid these difficulties by getting a group of companies together which will set up a shop where employees can buy shares in any of the participating firms. This is a much better idea as it helps to spread the risk.

But the risk remains. There is a great deal of emphasis placed on industrial shares as protection against inflation: if prices rise, the argument runs, the value of the assets of companies in industry will also rise, so that savings put into shares will keep their real value. This has indeed been the general experience in recent years. But share prices also fall from time to time, and would certainly drop sharply in a prolonged recession.

It therefore appears only common sense to put the first few hundred pounds of savings into investments where they can easily be realized. A man should insure himself and take out plenty of government savings intended for the small investor before he plunges into the share market.

The best trusts reduce risks appreciably by investing in a wide range of securities so that the unexpected failure of one company does not spell disaster to the investor.

This is the favoured method of small investment, but it is open to the objection that it does not give the individual a real voice in the affairs of the companies into which his money goes. He cannot attend company meetings as a shareholder: that position is reserved for the managers of his investment trust, who can of course be relied on to protect his interests, but it is not direct individual participation. And without this the goal of a property-owning democracy will not be fully achieved.

Already vast bodies like insurance companies and pension funds own about one-third of the shares in British industry. Ownership is becoming faceless, and while this appears inevitable as companies get larger and larger and the amounts of capital required grow ever faster, it is very much to be regretted.

The man at the bench who is urged to take an active interest in stocks and shares should therefore behave cautiously. He should remember that money can be lost as well as gained, and that he is probably more vulnerable to loss than the professional man whose actual employment is usually subject to less risk.

Although the sale of shares to the public in some leading German companies was very successful, operatives in the factories themselves took up fewer shares than had been expected.

This is not to say that Europe should not try and move as fast as possible to a state in which most people have an active interest in industry and own a part of it.

In America one adult in eight is a shareholder, in Britain the figure is one in 20 and on the Continent about the same. But incomes across the Atlantic are three times as high as in Britain, where the creation of a nation of shareholders may have to wait until incomes reach something like this level.

(FTPS)

Shares Instead Of Loans

Post Economic Correspondent

THE Industrial Bank which is to encourage industrial development and serve as a clearing house for new Government investments has proposed that in future part of these be used not to make loans to the assisted enterprises but to buy shares in them.

There are three reasons for this move. First, part ownership in an enterprise gives the bank some control over the use of the capital; second, the emission of shares provides the economy with something to sell, particularly to the foreign investor, who is more interested in common stock than in debentures; and third, such shares would build up the market for securities in this country.

While these arguments carry weight, the reaction to the proposal has not been what its sponsors expected. Industry, which has interpreted the latest liberalization measures to mean a greater role for private enterprise, does not see how such a trend would be borne out by the Government's buying a share of the control of the plants it aids instead of assisting them with cheap credit.

In the first years of the State of Israel, the trend was toward nationalization and the creation of new public enterprises. Today the opposite is in evidence, for the authorities believe that with the inflow of public money from abroad dwindling, only private capital can make up for it. The most sensational move in this direction was the suggestion of the Minister of Finance to sell the highly profitable plant of Fertilizers and Chemicals to the highest bidder, in a proposal designed to find money and at the same time to show would-be investors that the Government meant business with denationalization. The proposals of the Industrial Bank create the opposite impression, and industrialists ask whether the Government will really be willing to part with its shares once it has them, and if so, in what circumstances. They add that this will discourage would-be investors; and not only investors, but also prospective entrepreneurs from abroad with managerial ability.

Managers Needed

Our industrialists want experienced managers who can put up new enterprises, give sorely needed support to the Manufacturers Association and the business community and help in the fight for profitability which is now on. But managers and businessmen will be even more weary of settling and working here than of sending money if they are not convinced that the trend to liberalization is genuine.

The principle that the Treasury must have adequate control over its investments cannot be denied. Even public enterprises are not always controlled effectively enough. However, in the new phase of economic policy which should now begin, the main problem is no longer the appropriate control of undertakings financed with public funds but strengthening and widening the private sector of the economy, restricting public undertakings more and more to the public utility field. Industrial plants that are still financed with Government money are going to have to turn increasingly to the private money market. This in itself will broaden the influence of private enterprise; and the trend should not be hampered by steps that can be interpreted as anti-liberal.

Stocks and Commodities

Firmer Tone in Tel Aviv

AFTER two weeks of hesitancy the market grew firm again in almost all sections of the Tel Aviv market. The change was particularly conspicuous for the dollar-linked bonds in a recovery possibly connected with the expected re-investment of the $2.5m. in Tavei Dollar that are due to be redeemed on December 15.

Tavei Dollar, Shitrei Hisachon Tzmudei Dollar, Milveh Bitahon, Milveh Shikun, Palestine Electric, Local Authorities, Keren Hayesod, Fertilizers, Industrial Development Bank, General Mortgage Bank, Rassco, GUS and others were two to four points higher on Wednesday than the previous week. Some interest was displayed in bonds linked to the cost-of-living index but here fluctuations were much smaller.

The new IL.18m. issue of Palestine Electric five per cent Bonds linked half to the dollar and half to the Index and convertible into six per cent Sterling Preference shares, has been officially offered by the Banks and their sale is proceeding satisfactorily. When acquired as re-investment for the redeemed Tavei Dollar, they are offered at one per cent under their nominal value.

In the ordinary shares section conditions were satisfactory with interest in equities investments increasing. Investors appear to realize that the bulk of the existing shares may be more attractive than the new shares in the offing, taking into consideration the fact that the new issues are made after the Companies involved have practically revalued their assets. Thus the intrinsic value of such shares appears to be more appealing even at present levels than the new shares at par.

The quotations of Africa Palestine, I.L.D.C., Moller, Palestine Potash, Palestine Cold Storage, Delek and a number of others continued their advance during the week under report, while Bank Leumi shares and Otzar Hityashvut gained ground particularly in connection with the expected dealing on the 15th and 16th of Bank Leumi shares "rights," entitling present shareholders to receive new shares at 150 per cent at a ratio of two to one.

Outside the Stock Exchange list, oil shares were quieter after brisk transactions at the beginning of the week and past week. I.O.P. shares withdrew to about 45.3/4 and Naphtha to about IL1.400.

New York Higher

AFTER some fluctuations and considerable gains in the industrial section of the New York Stock Exchange in the middle of the week, a slight reaction set in on December 9. The market responded to good earning reports and prospects that are good barring resumption of the steel strike when the Taft-Hartley injunction ends. On December 9, the Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 671, after 675.39 a day earlier and 661.29 on December 2.

Gold Shares Bright In London

PERSISTENT American buying of South African gold shares and a circular sent out by a leading firm of brokers aroused considerable interest in the kaffirs section of the London market. Low yields on industrials on the one hand, higher yields with growth prospects in the gold mines market, and a contemplated increase in the dollar price of gold, were all attractions in this respect.

Industrials were firm too, while gilt-edged were nervous. On December 9 Reuters index was 76.6, for industrials 87.9 and for kaffirs 65.

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Reader's Letter

FARM MACHINERY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We read with great interest your most comprehensive and informative article entitled "Farm Machinery Is Efficient But Costly." Nevertheless, we should like to correct a number of statements which were incorrectly reported.

1. "Halafim Haklai'im" is a quasi-governmental company whose raison d'être is the development of the agricultural spare parts and machinery industry in Israel. We are an association consisting of the leading agricultural machinery dealers as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency. Our primary functions are to contract orders for spare parts with suitable manufacturers, to supervise the manufacturing process and to inspect the finished product.
2. The Holder 12 HP Diesel Tractor is assembled by the Agricultural Engineering Company of Israel Ltd. (a member of our association) at its facilities in Kurdanah near Haifa.
3. The Agricultural Engineering Company of Israel, as the sole agent for Holder tractors in Israel, receives blueprints and technical know-how from the manufacturer in Germany which enables the local manufacturers under our supervision to produce the various assemblies according to original specifications, fully assuring their quality.
4. Holder Tractors are delivered to farmers by the Technical Department of Agricultural Engineering Company of Israel Ltd. which also provides operating instructions, service, and post-delivery inspection.
5. Halafim Hakla'im, under the auspices of the Agricultural Engineering Company of Israel, initiated the manufacture in Israel of various implements for the Holder tractor including tool bars, cultivators, plows, furrowers, planters, etc.

In general most implements for the small wheel tractors are made locally today, a large percentage of them under our supervision. It is our aim to make "Made in Israel" a symbol of quality.

Yours, etc.,
H. GILADI
Director,
Halafim Hakla'im
Tel Aviv, December 4.

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SECOND-HAND CARS CAN BE A MENACE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN the imposing structure of a country's motor traffic the used-car market is something like a backyard: few visitors bother to take a look at it, although a glance at it may be more revealing than a long gaze at the facade. In Israel too, many an odd feature of our road transport assumes a new aspect when viewed from the second-hand dealer's angle.

Although it is closely linked to the market for new vehicles, the used-car market is different in every respect: no licensed traders, no controls, no fixed prices, no set rules. Its very extent is difficult to gauge. Assuming that every motor vehicle changes hands twice during its useful life and that the latter averages 12 years, one third of our entire motor fleet would pass through the second-hand market every four years. At the present size of the fleet this makes almost 7,000 vehicles annually. But no one knows whether this estimate is correct, although the registration files at our licensing offices could help verify it. Nor are any data available about the channels and distribution of the second-hand car trade. Some cars — but how many? — are sold privately, through advertisements or acquaintances. At the other end of the scale, surplus vehicles of the Army, the Jewish Agency, of public institutions and larger companies are sold at auctions or by tender. In between, the major part of the turnover is handled by various kinds of dealers and middlemen, trading either on their own account or, in the main, on a commission basis (from two per cent up).

Side-Line

Several scores of established traders are affiliated to the General Merchants Association, but they bitterly complain that "outsiders" often outbid them and command the market: used cars of fashionable makes are sometimes traded in by import agents, and several "yard-owners" specialize in passenger cars; there is scarcely a garage which does not take some part in this trade; and most of the established dealers consider second-hand cars a side-line of their major trade in used parts and engines.

As a matter of fact, it is difficult to draw a dividing line between trading in used vehicles and repairing them, between repairing vehicles still in serviceable condition and dismantling unserviceable ones in order to make use of axles, pinions and other parts which are still in good condition, and between this salvaging and the assembly of new cars. Once a vehicle is no longer brand-new, there is no limit to what can be done with it, and whether the end effect will be a reconditioned means of transport or merely a heap of scrap iron depends upon a variety of factors such as prices (for scrap, for new vehicles, for various spare parts), the availability of the parts required for repair (which varies with the exigencies of import licences, etc.), the cost of the labour and so on.

Sometimes the respective trader's skill and policy are also an element. Some prefer to trade in vehicles "as delivered" and to do reconditioning only when the ultimate buyer asks for it, while others invest labour and material on the assumption that a vehicle ready for operation will sell for a higher price. Small wonder that the market is so amorphous.

At Mercy of Garage

But there is no dividing line either between this market and the proper maintenance of the operating motor fleet. For every car owner is at the mercy of his garage for the supply of spare parts, and few drivers are expert enough to distinguish between new and used parts, although the used ones may cost only one-third of the catalogue price, upon which most garage bills are based. Admittedly, the insertion of second-hand parts and accessories may often make little difference, but that is certainly not always the case. Moreover, this is only the thin end of the wedge for the use of parts of "similar" makes, which are "almost" of the same dimensions and quality, or "even better" than the original ones may in the end irretrievably damage the vehicle.

Not always is this damage done intentionally: too often the garage personnel simply lack the skill and training to understand the difference. In many cases the replacement is done with the full knowledge of the car owner, who is even more ignorant in technical matters. Last but not the least, often there is no alternative, for the stocks of original parts held by agents are generally too limited to meet all the demand. Time and again has the Ministry of Transport attempted to introduce some kind of accounting or control, but to little avail, and there is no doubt that the country has been able to subsist on an annual import allocation of $2.5m. for spare parts only because the motor fleet currently feeds on an additional supply of used parts (though some second-hand parts have been repeatedly imported too).

This also sheds new light on some official figures concerning the rejuvenation of our motor fleet. According to the Minister of Transport in his last budget speech, the number of buses rose from 1,630 to 2,450 between the end of 1955 and the end of 1958, while the number of buses that were over ten years old decreased from "about 50 per cent" — say 820 — to 450 during the same period. This means that the number of buses that were less than ten years old rose from 820 to 2,000, although some of the 820 must have meanwhile also passed the age of ten years. Yet only 760 buses were imported, of which 650 were delivered to the cooperatives. One can hardly escape the conclusion that some of the "new" buses were in fact old ones refitted with new engines.

For trucks and passenger cars, the situation is probably not dissimilar. In fact, it would be useful to know how many vehicles plying our roads have been reassembled here, partly or wholly, and put to use after passing the usual licensing test with nothing more than the three-month guarantee of the respective trader or garage. There is no doubt that many — perhaps most — of these vehicles are quite serviceable. But one can hardly doubt that some of them are fakes, and possibly even a public menace.

As long as demand for motor vehicles persists in its present force and new cars remain so expensive, most people will have to turn to second-hand cars. But one wonders whether this implies that reconditioning should be as free from control as it virtually is today. While considerable attention has of late been directed to improving the technical standards of garages, much too little has been done to regulate the market of which they necessarily form a part.

The task is obviously not an easy one, and little may be achieved by a bureaucratic approach and attempts at detailed supervision. But some indirect checks may nevertheless be devised — perhaps by way of licensing, or by introducing a statutory guarantee form, or by inducing the trade itself to suggest an improved way of performing its vital economic function.

Empty Pockets in Filling Stations

Dealers Report Only Marginal Income After High Taxes

By ZE'EV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TWELVE filling stations, representing almost every type and combination there is in the country, are now being subjected to close scrutiny by a specially appointed government committee probing into dealers' complaints that their profits have been cut to dangerous lows. "We are on the brink of ruin," a spokesman of the Union of Filling Station Dealers told *The Jerusalem Post* last week.

While business volume at the 152 registered filling stations has now reached an impressive monthly turnover in excess of IL.10m., the Union claims that by the time the Treasury and the petrol companies have taken their share, the dealers are left with empty pockets.

The plight of the dealers is reported to have become increasingly acute during the past year. According to union sources, it has now reached a stage where dozens of station owners would be happy to sell their property, some even at a partial loss.

Low Commissions

Most of the blame is laid on the low commissions — affording only a 2.9 per cent margin on benzine sales and 6.5 to 7.00 per cent for the diesel fuels. This is considered insufficient to maintain the average station now operating in this country, which sells some 60,000 litres of benzine, 10,000 litres of diesel oil and up to three barrels of oil a month. This means a gross profit of IL656 before taxes, or just about enough to meet the wages of the attendants required to maintain the station.

Isetta "bubble" car, which carries two, at busy Tel Aviv filling station.

We were told that the above figure should be considered as an average return for an investment of IL60,000 on the plot, the building and the necessary installations. The majority of stations in the country are dealer-built. Only a small number were provided by the petrol companies—and of these, a number are operated by them. Two such stations in the Tel Aviv area, doing a very brisk business, were reportedly heavily subsidized by the companies.

Profits have been cut even further by credit-pressure. An estimated 50 to 60 per cent of the fuel purchases are on a credit basis of up to three months. While the "credit coupons" issued by the large companies are equivalent to cash (though some of the petrol companies take a commission for cashing them) — the small-time companies must be financed by the pump operators or lose out to the nearest competitor.

Credit Difficulties

The dealer must be able to finance these credits from his own resources (and willing to waive any interest on the credit period). Taking on credit himself in order to finance his requirements would mean operating at a loss since the interest he would pay would be in excess of the commission on his stock.

The Union's spokesman was particularly outspoken against popular notions that filling stations were "gold mines." This common fallacy, the spokesman said, had contributed to the fact that dealers had been saddled with every kind of municipal and local tax.

One of the shortcomings of the stations, according to the Union, is that the majority never became "family businesses" like most stations in Europe. Expensive wage sheets and maintenance problems eliminate profits. Finally, there are also too many inactive investors involved in many of the stations.

Dealers have tried to find ways out of their problem by adding service garages and even cafeterias to their establishments. Some of these actually offset losses incurred by the filling stations.

Union demands now submitted to the Government include raising the commission on benzine to five per cent and increasing the profit on diesel and scooter fuel mixtures. The union also demands stricter licensing of new filling stations and calls on the Government to eliminate commissions on fuel credit vouchers now cashed by the petrol companies. It suggests that at least part of its demands could be met by the Government without raising fuel prices, in view of the considerable income the Treasury now derives from fuel sales.

The Government decision is expected in a few more weeks, when a special committee submits its recommendations. It is understood that the Government has agreed in advance to abide by whatever unanimous recommendations the committee would make, although it was not specified whether the bill would be footed by the Treasury or the motorist, who already pays out 78 per cent of his (benzine) bill in taxes.

Taxis, trucks, private cars, bicycles, motorcycles and carts — all these create traffic jams. Buses, with their seventy passengers in a hurry, find themselves trapped in the maze. Thousands of precious hours are wasted in this fashion daily.

This urgent problem cries out for immediate attention. Something must be done to ease congestion on Tel Aviv roads and enable public transport to move without hindrance.

(Presented by the Public Relations Department of Dan)

Drivers Need Testing Too

By TH. ARNOLD

DRIVERS are supposed to be the main cause of most road accidents, and this may be true in a certain sense. Given a set of circumstances that led up to an accident, it may be argued that no accident would have taken place had the action of the driver or drivers concerned been different. Insofar as men's reactions in difficult circumstances can be governed and foreseen, the question arises: what makes a safe driver? Or, rather, what measures can be applied to weed out unsafe drivers which are not, at present, applied?

Overtaking at speed is dangerous for unfit driver.
Photo by Rubinger

In all the tales of "how it happened," there are a few recurring phrases: "He came so fast"; "It all happened so quickly"; "I didn't even have time to put my foot on the brake." If the authors of these telling words were put through a test for reaction speed, it would very soon emerge that they had no business behind the wheel of a car or truck.

Reaction speed is the quotient of the time which elapses between a mental observation and the coordinated physical reaction. In other words, it pertains to the time it takes a driver to get his foot on the brake after he sees an obstacle. With some people this takes as much as two or three seconds, enough for a vehicle going at 60 k.p.h. to cover 33 to 50 metres — still going at 60 k.p.h. In European countries, a simple and foolproof device is used to give the reaction speed of test candidates in seconds and tenths of seconds. Candidates with a slow reaction speed are not allowed to take the test. A high reaction speed cannot be acquired: it has nothing to do with intelligence or education. People who lack it can make excellent chess players, but they are accident-prone and should not drive.

Fatigue Factor

Fatigue is the bugbear of long-distance drivers. Eight to ten hours of continuous driving will make an indifferent driver out of a good one, and an indifferent driver is an unsafe driver. Some countries limit actual driving for commercial drivers to six hours out of any 24. Such a law is difficult to enforce unless logbooks are made compulsory. A beginning could be made with long-distance haulage firms. Overtime should be abolished by law.

Consistent mental stress and poor general health are other contributing factors worthy of more research. It may appear cruel to take a man's livelihood away because of poor health, but it is much more cruel to kill or maim him and possibly others because his job is behind a wheel.

It is the Americans who have discovered accident prevention by system. Over the last decade, increasing numbers of fleet owners and public utilities have taken on full-time safety directors. It is the sole business of these employees to set up and enforce safety rules for the company concerned. Their services have brought dividends not only through reduced accident rates and insurance premiums, but also through reduction of incidental breakdowns and delays. It looks like good business for many public and private concerns here to emulate this practice.

Another public outcry and a gush of sentimentality will not help matters. Neither will increased court sentences: nobody wants accidents, but all too many of those who cause them unwittingly should not be allowed to drive, simply because they are not suited for the job. New criteria will have to be established for the difficult task of driver selection, and they will have to be established by the most experienced men available.

Last but not least: if we do not want to wait for the old generation of drivers to die out before we achieve a measure of safety, all drivers will have to undergo a new medical test.

Egged Expands Effective Tourist Service

THE Government Tourist Corporation and our various civic organizations are not the only ones to believe that the level of our touring facilities should be raised. So does the ramified network of Egged Tours, operated as a separate unit by the Egged bus cooperative.

Egged's 70 licensed guides are shortly to be reinforced by another 50, and additional courses are being held regularly, in order to make sure that the visitor is informed as well as entertained during his visits to various parts of the country. And for comfort, the company's 21 special buses have been earning particular praise. Their number too is to be increased in the near future.

As members of a cooperative, the drivers and guides realize that their work reflects on its reputation as well as on Israel's good name. They never accept tips, for instance. Another advantage is the fact that the buses can make use of the cooperative's extensive general network of branch offices, garages and repair facilities, which make it possible to carry out repairs with the minimum of disruption and to develop transport efficiently and economically.

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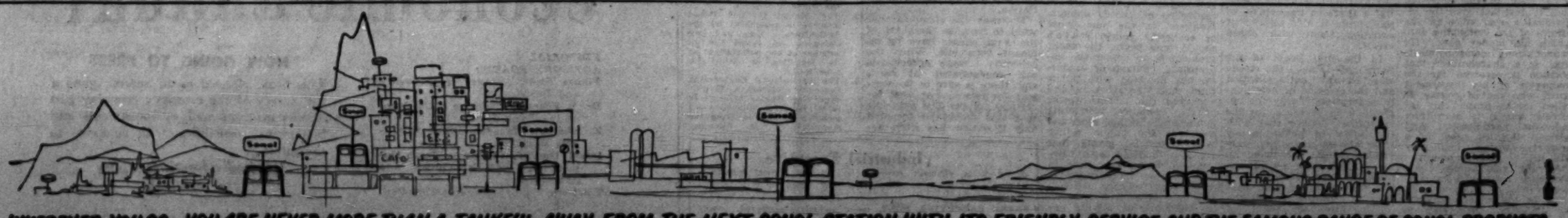

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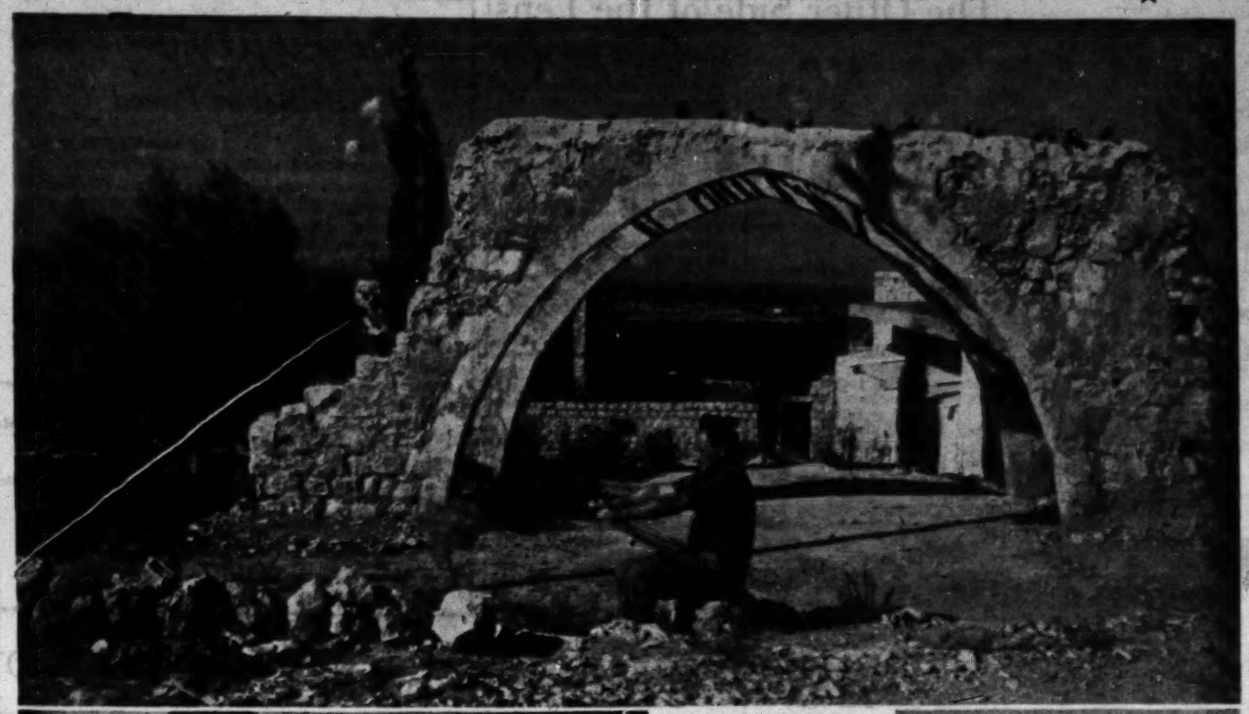
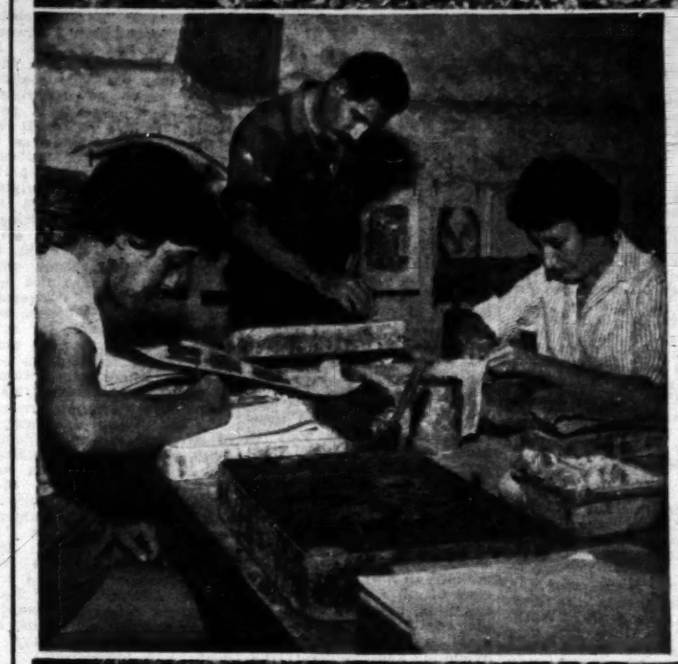




EIN Hod Village, south of Haifa, is home to many of Israel's famous as well as budding young artists. Ceramic, lithographic, and weaving workshops provide opportunity for craftsman talents. The 1960 Israel Bond Fashion Show, soon to tour the U.S. and Canada, contains several creations by the artists of Ein Hod.

At top, painter Yohanan Simon surveys the results of a sketch from nature. At right, painter Marcel Jancu, indefatigable Mayor of Ein Hod, works in his garden. At left is a lithographic class led by Yosef Shaltiel. Below, Ruth Arian, a teacher from Tel Aviv, studies painting. In the evening, there is dancing and talk at the cafe-bar. Exhibitions by Genia Berger, Shoshana Heiman, Shmuel Rayony, Roslyn Shelesnyak, Ella Rayony and Melitta Schiffer open at Ein Hod's two galleries tomorrow.

Photos by Bani

Children Demonstrate An Appreciation of Art

A LIVELY and important exhibition of paintings has blossomed all over the walls of the Jerusalem Artists House. They are the work of the students of the Hebrew University Secondary School in Jerusalem, taught and guided by the painter Jona Mach.

Children of this school age have already assumed the heavy mantle of complexes, inhibitions and sophistications that all adolescents are heir to; they do not produce the naturally "right," harmonious and acutely perceived impressions that flow naturally from the brushes of younger children, in what may be termed true "children's art." Moreover, they are more critical of their own efforts — this in itself is an inhibiting factor. The educator's role is to make them perceive rather than see, and to develop an appreciation of both the act of creation and the subtleties of the subject matter itself — the world around us.

Good Catalogue

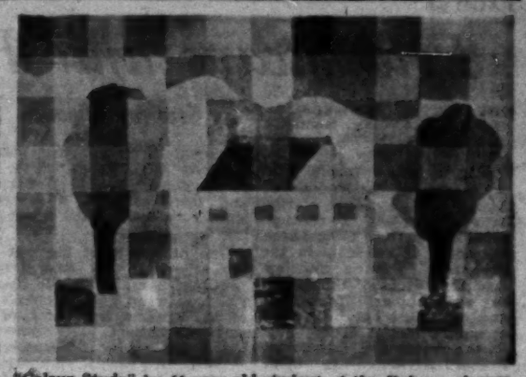
The aims of the exhibition are clearly and concisely presented in a delightfully business-like but well printed English and Hebrew catalogue. (The approach to study; problems of colour; different styles: development of imagination; composition and its relation to education; art in the service of the school and its relation to other subjects; there is no point in repeating them here. It is noteworthy, however, that Mr. Mach must have had all this clearly in mind while going about his job; the results are obvious in the paintings shown.)

The accent is on the decorative, an achievement among children of an age that is usually impressed by realism. Nevertheless a number of studies show that basic drawing and perspective have also been absorbed to a considerable degree.

While there is no evidence of genius among the pupils, some of them have been helped to display quite outstanding talent. More important, there is evidence of a wide appreciation of principles and surprisingly few banalities. One hopes that this good start in life will not be lost on the pupils and that some way will be found to help develop their visual taste even further while at University.

Travellers' Sketches

THE two smaller galleries of the Jerusalem Artists House are given over to modest little shows of sketches by Jacob Pins and Kurt Dublon, the first fruits of their recent journey through Europe. It is a moot point whether sketches made as notes for later paintings should ever be exhibited. At best, and in the very hurried nature of their creation, they serve as personal mementoes and reminders to the artist himself. Pins' sketches, however, are thoroughly professional and most of them stand up by themselves as pictures. If creatively they break no new ground, they are all well constructed and well rendered, particularly the series of watercolours of Switzerland: "Gruyere After the Rain" is dashing in technique and "Sunshine on Zurich" captures the light and landscape in quite masterly fashion.

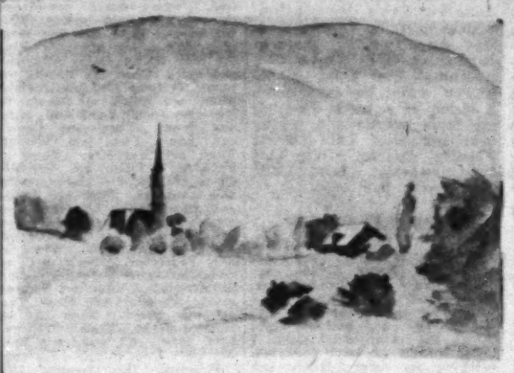


"Colour Study" by 11-year-old student of the Hebrew University Secondary School, from the current exhibition.

It is interesting to note how Far East collector Pins swings from the late Renaissance to his beloved Orient. His sepia studies of Venice and other towns are classical in approach yet some of his Swiss landscapes are almost Chinese in colour, construction and brushwork.

Kurt Dublon, better known to us for his strong drawings with a felt pen, shows watercolour landscapes that are obviously only notes for later studies. They are quite lacking in comparative texture and painted largely in direct colour. The best of the studies, to my mind, are the two he has worked over with the "flo-master" felt pen.

MEIR RONNEN



Jacob Pins: "Sunshine on Zurich" (watercolour).

Pictures of Genocide

AT Chagall House, Haifa, the Ghetto Fighters' Museum has arranged an exhibition of "Pictures from the Ghettos and the Camps" of absorbing interest and wide range. The work of both Jews and non-Jews, they were drawn or painted on the spot; many were carried out in retrospect after the catastrophe had passed; still others were made, under the shock of what had happened, by outstanding artists, who were far from the scene of tragedy. Thus the cumulative effect is one of unheard-of, immense disaster.

Aesthetic Detachment

Although much of the work done in the camps possesses mainly documentary value, it is astonishing how many persons were able to retain their aesthetic detachment with a telling, bleak realism devoid of self-pity. Take two men who died. Goutko found time at Stalag 122, Compiègne, to indulge in woodcuts but obtained better results in a drawing of the camp — just barbed wire, bare trees and, across the grass, a glimpse of huts. Schwazig arrived artistically nearest to the gas chambers through a drawing of the internees, lying and sitting on a bed, already showing signs of starvation. Or, as a memorial, we have Lilienblom's Expressionist, oil on carton, portrait of Yitshaq Katzenelson, the writer, whose features were caught in the Warsaw Ghetto before his death.

Oils, like those of the Lodz Ghetto by Schillis, were painted later but there is still no romanticizing of the subject, which appears in deep shadows over sombre colours. Nor is there great bitterness, unless it be in the drawings of another victim, Kramstik, showing two figures carrying children who are obviously affected by the prevailing atmosphere, and in the savage attack of Oks' "SS Ferdekop."

Less Immediacy

The third category of pictures, emanating from non-participants who have presented their work to the Ghetto Fighters' Museum, is more polished but loses a degree of immediacy. The sole abstract, "Prison," built on black broad lines, comes from Soulages, while Druan's "Deportee," with its significant yellow, is pure Cubism. Chagall sends a small sketch, "The Murdered Artist." With Tasslitzky's oil, "Auschwitz," three sorrowing women arranged triangularly, we are approaching the monumental and the heroic, a trait particularly noticeable among the Italian artists who are clearly thinking more of the partisan movement than the actual camps. Guerreschi, Guidi and Manzù see the suffering which lays the foundations of opposition. Scarpetta's "The Resistance" is a heroic, almost sculptural, group of soldiers. The two approaches are typified by the same subject, a terrified woman, drawn by both Guttuso and Accatino, and in both cases called "Vengeance." Guttuso's woman shrieks revenge and will get it; Accatino's is broken and needs to be avenged. One might as well finish on Guttuso's drawing "Arrest of the Partisan" — an economical piece; the guard is a simple soul; the partisan's face is featureless but the emphasized large handcuffed hands tell you everything.

An exhibition of unexpected artistic level.

Edith Rosenberger

MRS. Rosenberger's exhibition of oils at the Ritz Cafe, Haifa, follows the incisive linear trend of her last show at Kiryat Bialik. The verticality of the bottles in "Corner of the Studio" is neatly offset by the angle of one of the brushes. Better still is "Composition," an interior surrounded by a green background, in which the lines of the tables and benches are sharply related to each other. In short, this artist's work has been influenced by Cubism without being Cubist in itself.

Her palette is muted and colour is ancillary to line (in her more successful pictures), as may be seen from the lone gouache, "Still Life," where dabs of red echo and complete the contours. A more subtle approach occurs in "Debka," predominantly brown and composed to create rhythm through the convergence of the outer dancing figures on the focus of the centre one. Still, I prefer Mrs. Rosenberger's direct linearity.

H.

Rome Buys Out Bak Show

ROME. — THE America-Israel Cultural Foundation scholarship winner, 26-year-old Shmuel Bak, sold all of the 25 paintings he exhibited recently at the well-known Galleria Schneider in Rome.

The festive opening of Bak's first one-man show was attended by leading representatives of the cultural life of Rome, including Minister Pietro Campilli, President of the European Economic Council; Dr. Ercole Graziadei, noted Italian lawyer and collector of modern paintings; and Dr. Uriel Doron, First Secretary of the Israel Embassy.

In his introduction to the catalogue of the exhibit, Mr. Denis R. Schneider writes: "...Through his handling of texture and the relationship of colour, Bak creates a three dimensional space into which the eye of the spectator is drawn... The colours are used not only in relation to the conception of space, they also have a lyrical value... Their symbolic value is immediately perceived since they are the colours of light and darkness, life and death. Being the colours of the taleth, they also are rooted in the Jewish tradition. The red hues suggest the fire of metamorphosis."

Two-Year Contract

As a result of this unprecedented success, Mr. Schneider concluded a two-year contract for exclusive representation of Bak, who insisted, however, that this exclude Israel.

Bak is now busy preparing new works which Mr. Schneider intends to take with him to New York in the Spring for a private sale and others which he hopes to exhibit in Israel when he returns in the Spring of 1960 with his wife to reestablish permanent residence here following his three-year study period abroad.

A New Exhibition
of works by
GENIA BERGER
SHOSHANA HEIMAN
SHMUEL RAYONY
ELLA RAYONY
ROSLYN SHELESNYAK
MELITTA SCHIFFER
will open at the
EIN HOD GALLERY
on Saturday, Dec. 12, 1959, at 12 noon.
Ein Hod Artist Village

COMPOSERS' CORNER (VII) KAREL SALMON

WHEN the Haifa Youth Symphony Orchestra asked Karel Salmon to write something for its enthusiastic but technically limited forces, he chose the variation form, which allows the maximum exploitation, in small units, of instrumental combinations at the ensemble's disposal, and makes the easy understanding of musical thoughts possible. The theme he chose consisted of two songs about the Prophet Elijah, traditionally associated with the caves on Mount Carmel: "Eli Eliyahu," a traditional song of Iraqi Jewry, counterpointed in parts with "Eliyahu Hanavi" of Ashkenazic tradition, in a humorous contribution to the solution of the East-West problem confronting Israel's population. (The work, performed by the Haifa Symphony Orchestra under Sergiu Comissiona, will be played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra under Heinz Freudenthal on December 15.)

This is a typical instance of Karel Salmon's creative impulses at work. He only needs an occasion, an historical or geographical association, an invitation to write for a certain musical body and a date for the performance, and his mind sets to work immediately, helped by his accomplished craftsmanship and his love for combining ideas in amusing or original counterpuntal effects.

Quick Reaction

Once the idea has caught on Salmon's invention works extraordinarily quickly. His perhaps most widely known work — his "Suite on Greek Themes" for orchestra — was written when the need arose suddenly for the inclusion of Greek folk tunes in a specia. programme given by the Palestine Broadcasting Service Orchestra in aid of the Greek Red Cross in 1943. Karel Salmon fell so much in love with the melodies that he wrote the suite in a week. He later transcribed it for two pianos (there is a Hed Artzi recording played by Eden and Tamir).

A tall, broad-shouldered figure whose oversized limbs are somehow all over the place, Karel Salmon, always armed with noxious cigars, has inhabited our radio station since its inception. He was in charge of the Music Department for many years before he took over the Israel Transcription Service's Music Department which has as its foremost task the spreading of Israel's music and musical folklore abroad.

Works in Buses

Salmon likes to compose in buses, and his belief in life in the country gives him ample opportunity to travel in them. Together with his hard-working wife, he built up a nice farm in Neve Ya'akov (Kfar Ivri) before the war, in which he lost everything, including manuscripts, a grand piano and a new car. For a time he settled in Wilhelma before acquiring a farm in Beit Zayit, outside Jerusalem. There his time apart from composing is taken up by caring for his goats, of which he is extremely proud. He cherishes most the prize one of them won at the Agricultural Exhibition at Beit Dagon this year for the highest milk output in the country. Professional prizes include an Engel Prize and one in the name of Zvi Ben-Yossef.

Born in 1897 in Heidelberg, Salmon says he learned most from Philip Wolfrum, who taught him at the town's famous university. Sent in 1916 to Max Reger, he managed to get just one lesson, for two days later the master died. He then studied for two years in Richard Strauss' master class for composition at the State Arts Academy. In the years 1920-1931 his professional occupation included playing the organ (on which he worked out for himself the secrets of orchestration), conducting, providing some hundred plays with incidental music and, in 1927, adding singing to his manifold activities.

Marionette Opera

He claims that his marionette opera, "David and Goliath," written in 1930, already makes use of some characteristics of what was later to become known in Israel as the "Mediterranean Style." His Oratorio "Der Ton" (playing on the double meaning of the word as "sound" and "clay" in German and based on writings by Arno Nadel) was accepted for performance at a German music festival in 1933, but was, of course, not performed.

Salmon says he tried to write music that was Jewish in thought and mentality without falling into the melos of Eastern European Jewish music. May 1933 saw him in this country, teaching in schools and conducting choirs until his P.B.S. appointment.

Among his more important works he counts his opera "Nedarim" ("Vows") based on the story by Yehuda Halevi, for which he wrote his own libretto in Hebrew, English and German (he also has an innate sense for limericks which he shakes out of his head apparently without effort — this too in English, Hebrew and German as well). This was premiered at the ESCO Music Centre at Ein Gev in 1954, but has not yet seen a real stage performance.

His Piano Concerto (1947) has been played by Josef Tal and Frank Pelleg. His "Concertino for Carillon," written in 1951 around the signature tune of "Kol Yerushalayim" during the siege, has been performed often, and his Concerto for Two Pianos, a work finished only a few months ago, will be premiered by Eden-Tamir in spring, after they return from their American tour. Work written by Salmon as pieces d'occasion include "Yarne," an overture for the Water Drawing Festival at the kibbutz of that name in 1951; another overture, "Dalia," undertaking to describe the atmosphere of the Dance Festival at that kibbutz; a Cantata—"Adon Olam"—written for the "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition; the "Ingathering of the Exiles" Cantata, and a Cantata "For the Sake of Jerusalem," in memory of the fallen heroes of the Etzion Bloc. His "Youth Symphony," conceived for educational purposes mainly, has been played many times here and abroad.

His stylistic attitude is rather conservative, but he has at one time or another experimented with polytonality, 12-tone technique and serial writing, always looking for new ways of musical expression. He is against electronic music, for in his opinion music is based on breadth, a quality that is missing in this newest of inventions of the human mind in the field of artistic creation.

YOHANAN BOEHM

Paintings From The Child's Point of View

IT is several years since Lea Majara-Mintz of Jerusalem has had a solo exhibition in Tel Aviv and the present show at the Chemerinsky Gallery is worth seeing, for in the meantime this painter has developed into an original artist with her own particular way of seeing the world.

Most of the paintings (all oils) depict children in the course of their daily life and the artist views the scene unsentimentally, with the vision of a child. She places herself in the child's physical position too, that is, the view is nearly always oblique, either looking up at the scene from the floor or down as if the child were held in someone's arms and the results of the curious perspectives thus obtained are woven into the all-over design. The distortions seem natural as being part of the experience she tries to convey. (In this respect her work is somewhat reminiscent of that of the English painter, Stanley Spencer.) She paints a *Seder*, for instance, and what looms largest is the roasted chicken on the table as if that is what caught and held the attention of the child's eye. A child stretches for a sunflower and the flower too is enormous, the sun brought closer to the childish mind. At the same time Mrs. Mintz has a feeling for colourful pattern, and most of her paintings are attractively designed.

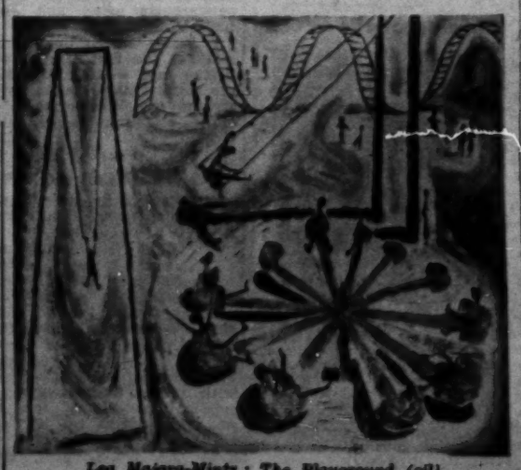
There is a disarming charm in most of these canvases from which the rather primitive brushwork does not detract.

Hedo Sketches

"ATELIER 97" at 97 Ben Yehuda Street, usually the haunt of a group of the younger abstractionists, is now given over to a very different type of visual art: drawings and watercolours of Thailand where Hedo recently spent a couple of years.

These works form a sort of diary or report, more for personal pleasure than for decorating somebody else's household. Hedo has a lively line and a quick eye and the many studies of types are interesting. She shows too some pleasant sketches of river scenes and market scenes and using as she does light, airy colours, the effect is rather of a springtime climate than of heat. The works in pastel are somewhat heavily sweet in colour and in general it is her springy line rather than feeling for colour that makes these sketches revealing.

S.W.



Lea Majara-Mintz: The Playground (oil)

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Franciscans and Hassidim

THE LITTLE FLOWERS OF SAINT FRANCIS, translated by L. Sharley-Price; Penguin Classics; 208 pp.; IL1.250.

By Geoffrey Wigoder

THIS is not a formal biography of St. Francis of Assisi, but a series of vignettes compiled a century after his death in 1226. These anecdotes of incidents in the life of St. Francis and his disciples eschew theological or philosophical discussions and argument but consist of simple stories of the lives of the friars and miraculous events attributed to them. The second part is devoted to the events leading to St. Francis' stigmata. The work is a moving religious classic and this excellent English translation is most welcome.

One of the principal doctrines of Judeo-Christian thought is *imitatio dei* — the imitation by man of God's qualities (expressed in Jewish tradition, for example, in the saying in Siphre: "As God is called merciful and gracious, so do thou also be merciful and gracious and give gifts freely to all; as the Holy One is called righteous, so be thou also righteous; as the Holy One is called kindly in all His works, so be thou also kindly"). St. Francis, too, seeks to imitate God but goes a step farther by deliberate imitation of the life of Jesus, even in material details. Thus, he gathered twelve disciples whom he despatched in twos to disseminate his message; the Lady Jacoba bathed his feet with her tears — as did the women mentioned by Luke and later identified with Mary Magdalene; St. Francis courted martyrdom and his greatest reward was the stigmata (the replica of Jesus' wounds in his flesh); and there is even a story similar to that of the doubting St. Thomas.

One of the most fascinating aspect of this book for the Jewish reader is the parallel between the teachings of St. Francis and those of early Hassidism. Of course there are major differences — such as Francis' emphasis on humility and poverty (if Hassidism had laid more stress on these attributes, it might have been spared its rapid decline in the nineteenth century). But many features are strikingly similar — the simplicity of approach and belief, the directness of the approach to God the worship through joy, the love of nature and the quality of the mystical experience. Hassidism is in many ways more sophisticated but some of the stories related of St. Francis have a familiar ring to anyone acquainted with Hassidic stories. There is, for instance, the picture of St. Francis praying all night with great devotion and fervour but the only words he utters — over and over again — are "My God My God."

Brother Leo's Revelation

Most striking, perhaps, is the story of St. Francis' companion, Brother Leo, watching the saint unbeknown while he experiences a vision of a torch descending from heaven and resting over his head and hearing Francis exclaim "Who art thou, sweetest Lord God? and what am I, Thy worthless servant?" and then repeating these words, saying nothing else. When Brother Leo confronts St. Francis and asks for an explanation he is told:

"When I said these words, two lights were shown me within my soul; one was the knowledge and understanding of the Creator, and the other was knowledge of myself. When I said 'Who art Thou, my sweetest God?' I was in the light of contemplation in which I saw the infinite depths of the goodness, power and wisdom of God. And when I said 'What am I, Thy worthless servant?' I saw the profound sorrow of my own wretchedness and misery God was in that flame you saw, and spoke to me in that form as he spoke to old times to Moses. He asked me to offer three things. 'I am wholly Thine,' I answered. 'Thou knowest that I possess nothing but the habit, the cord, and the under-garment and even these three things are Thine. What can I offer?' Then God said 'Search in thy breast and offer me what you find there.' I searched and found three balls of gold which I offered to God, and I blessed and thanked God who had given me something to offer. And forthwith it was given to me to understand that these three offerings represented holy Obedience, highest Poverty and resplendent Charity."

This story has a universal religious quality, and so—with the exception of the reference to the Trinity — has St. Francis' blessing:

"Thou alone art holy, Lord God, who doest wonderous things. Thou art strong. Thou art great. Thou art the most high. Thou art Almighty King, the holy Father, King of heaven and earth. Thou art Trinity and Unity, O Lord God, all Goodness. Thou art Good, all Good, the Supreme Good, Lord God, living and true. Thou are Charity and Love. Thou art Wisdom. Thou art Humility. Thou art Patience. Thou art Serenity. Thou art Peace. Thou art Joy and Gladness. Thou art Justice and Temperance. Thou art our wealth, our treasure, and our satisfaction. Thou art Beauty. Thou art Clemency. Thou art our Protector. Thou art our Guardian and Defender. Thou art Strength. Thou art Refreshment. Thou art our Hope. Thou art our Trust. Thou art our Great Delight. Thou art Eternal Life, great and wondrous Lord, Almighty God, merciful Saviour."

Reading this prayer lifts the spirit but at the same time makes one mourn the centuries of unnecessary bloodshed caused by religious rivalry and persecution when all men of religion should have realized that they are natural allies striving to the same goal.

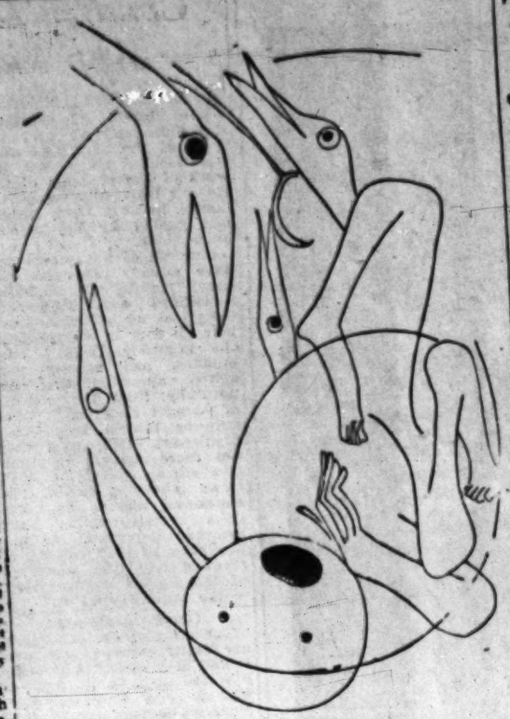

Illustration by Fero in "Huledet Zal" by Firdousi.

A Persian Poet Illustrated

GAZIT of Tel Aviv have just produced a large and quite handsome folio of drawings by the Icelandic artist Fero, who exhibited in Israel last year. The drawings are illustrations to a translation by Benzion Benshalom of **Huledet Zal** הולדת זל (The Birth of Zal) by the Persian poet Firdousi. A nobleman's otherwise handsome son is born with white hair. The women attending his wife, fearing the reaction to such a "monstrosity," hide the babe for a week, but the nobleman orders his servants to take the infant away and deposit him on one of the highest peaks of the highest mountain in the country, far from human haunt, where only the simurg builds its nest.

The boy is abandoned. The simurg alights and, deciding that he would make good fare for its goslings, grips him with its claws and takes him high up to its nest. Its chicks are delighted, but on inspecting the comely form, decide to forgo their sumptuous meal and, instead, feed the boy of their own fare. The boy grows up to be a strapping youngster and the fame of his beauty and manliness spreads far and wide, even to the ears of his own father.

The 50x35 format is too large to be comfortable for reading or for the shelf, the more so as the drawings are not meant to be detached from the text. A rather smaller, hard-cover edition would have been more appropriate. The text is handlettered by David Davidowits but not very handsomely, and the accent seems to be on the exotic rather than on legibility. H.R.

The Other Side of the Lens

By Hal Lehrman

ODD WORLD: A Photo-Reporter's Story by John Phillips. Illustrated. New York: Simon and Schuster. 307 pp. $4.50.

CORRESPONDENTS as a tribe tend to gaze down their noses at photographers. However, last month "Life" photographer Carl Mydans delivered a book of recollections without a picture in it but with a full measure of first-rate prose. At the same time, John Phillips, also a "Life" genius of the camera, presented us with plenty of memoirs of his own.

Timing being unhappily sometimes as important in publishing books as it always is in exposing film, Phillips' "Odd World" suffers a bit, I think, from appearing in the same season as Mydans' "More than Meets the Eye" (published by Harpers, New York). Mydans' writing goes considerably beyond camera range in the sweep of its vision and emotion. Phillips cultivates a flash-bulb style, popping from one split-second image to another, rarely giving the reader a long look or more than a surface view.

It is nevertheless necessary to add that "Odd World" is exciting with some sharp inside glimpses of history. Amiable John Phillips, son of a Welshman and a girl from Troy, N.Y., Algerian-born, once a British subject with a garbled Arabic-Continental accent which he chuckles at himself, now a proud American, is as odd, in his way, as his world.

Celebrities Galore

In the course of a debonair career Phillips, now pushing 45, has won the friendship, and taken memorable pictures, of types as unlike as Farouk and Tito, Ibn Saud and Mike Todd, Abdullah of Jordan and Antoine de Saint Exupéry and Glubb Pasha. With his boyish grin, gay foulards and casual cameras he has penetrated as far as Vienna in the throes of the Anschluss, the Teheran dining room where Churchill and F.D.R. confronted caviar and Stalin together, the death cell of Draja Mihailovitch, the walls of Jerusalem under fire, and all the mad capitals of an Eastern Europe fading behind the Iron Curtain.

He writes of all this in a staccato way, too often more interested in the flip detail and random anecdote than in the sober consecutive appraisal. It is a pity, because he has been closeted with the great ones of our times and probably heard more worth printing than he actually tells.

Just the same, there are enough perceptive and intimate snatches of reminiscence to repay more than the admission price: notably about Saint Ex, whom he knew till the last day of that remarkable Frenchman's life, the brave revolt of Milovan Djilas and Vlade Dedijer against the Tito they once had loved, the futilities of Palestine's Arab "Liberation Army," and his own first, sensitive encounter with America.

From time to time, also, Phillips shows expert reportorial verve, as in this passage on the contradictions of medieval Amman showered with Yankee dollars:

"... Large American cars now shared traffic lights alongside donkeys. Beduins not only rode camels but smoked them too. Goats and sheep wandered down streets filled with pedestrians wearing sanforized shirts approved by the American Laundry Institute. Rayban glasses protected eyes that were dripping with trachoma. Deeds were still signed by thumbprint, but the ink was squirted from Parker 51's..."

The Reply (for David)

By Robert Friend

Michael sin
was thrown into a study,
for there was Daddy
in the photograph
and Mummy, too,
but where was he?
This cruel lack
he studied out,
this mystery
over and over
in the white and black
until he shook his head.
"Where is Michael?"
Michael said.

"Not yet born."
He had no words for scorn,
but though he cried
open-eyed,
"I was so born,
I was! I was!"
and stood up to resist,
a bantam pugilist,
this lie and all lies,
something of a fact
no longer slept,
and fists in his eyes,
he wept and wept.

Last week, arithmetic's
new master,
and all of seven,
he counted out his answer
for disaster,
and dared me to resist it.
"When I am forty,
you'll be dead."
Although it was too late
for Naughty!
or a Don't!,
"I won't, I won't!"
I insisted and insisted.

Hypnosis: Quackery or Therapy

HYPNOSIS: FACT AND FICTION by F. L. Marcuse. Pelican 1959. IL1.125. 224 pp.

By Ephraim Biderman

OCCASIONALLY there are case-reports in the medical journals that call attention to the interesting therapeutic results obtained through the use of hypnosis. A recent issue of the A.M.A. Archives of Internal Medicine cites the case of a patient whose hiccupping could not be stopped though every possible method was tried. One session under deep hypnosis was sufficient to bring it to an end. Lancet has just published the results of an experiment, by two Scottish doctors, on ten wart sufferers who were placed under hypnosis and told that the warts on one side of their body would disappear. Within a few days the warts on the "treated" side were gone. The warts on the other side remained unchanged. Noted the doctors: "If the cause of warts is in fact a virus as it is sometimes supposed we must conclude that hypnosis can in some way protect the body tissue against infection."

According to Professor Marcuse, who heads the Psychology Department at Washington State University, very little is as yet known about the nature of hypnosis except that it is a trance-like state in which the mind is peculiarly susceptible to suggestion. There is experimental evidence that the person under hypnosis exhibits a decrease in fatigue and consequently greater muscular ability, a reduction in anxiety, improved capacity for the recall of forgotten experiences and a loss of general sensitivity.

About 85 per cent of all people can be placed under some degree of hypnosis though for most it would be what is known as a light trance in which they feel completely relaxed with a heaviness in the limbs and full consciousness of what is taking place. The next hypnotic stage is the medium trance under which it is possible to evoke a rigid catalepsy of the whole body (a favourite trick of stage performers) and sensory hallucinations so that the subject will "enjoy" a glass of soapy water if he is told it is champagne. The deep form of hypnotic trance is known as somnambulism and can be induced in only about 20 per cent of all subjects. In this condition, age regression and the recall of lost memories may be obtained and post-hypnotic suggestions given.

Treating Ailments

The use of hypnosis in the treatment of various ailments, both psychological and organic, and the far-reaching claims that have been made for this method are probably the most interesting aspects of the subject. The treatment is so simple, of such short duration and the cures reported so remarkable that on reading them there is a natural reaction of scepticism and disbelief. The basic criticism of hypnosis as a therapy is that it attempts to remove symptoms, a procedure which can be dangerous since underlying causes are ignored. It is also claimed that no treatment can be effective where the patient gains no insight into the dynamics of his psychic life.

In discussing this issue, the author points out that what is needed is "a more clear-cut differentiation between symptoms and diseases." In other words, he believes that there can be disturbances which have no underlying causes and these it is perfectly feasible to treat by hypnosis. The answer as to whether a case of nail-biting, alcoholism or peptic ulcers has no underlying cause is to be found by "testing and interviewing." With this explanation even a layman has a right to wonder whether some very complex issues are not being reduced to dangerous simplicities. For the time being the claims made for hypnosis in such fields as dentistry, obstetrics and its use as an anaesthetic where chemical means are not warranted are on surer ground.

As for the present status of hypnosis in the academic world we learn that the British Medical Association has recently recommended that medical students be "properly grounded" in this subject. Though there is in the U.S. a Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis few universities teach it and one gathers from Professor Marcuse that most experimental psychologists would rather be found with their subjects dead than hypnotized.

The book also provides an answer to the question which invariably crops up — whether a person under hypnosis can be persuaded to do something repugnant or contrary to his moral code. Those familiar with old-fashioned melodrama know that the mustachioed villain never makes an outright proposition but conceals his vicious intentions with promises of eternal love, marriage, a car and even a house in Rehavia. A similar technique is required under hypnosis.

Professor Marcuse's book is sadly lacking in elegance of expression and he occasionally belabours an obvious or irrelevant detail. He does, however, provide the essential facts about hypnosis which may help to dispel many misconceptions that are prevalent about this subject.

Childhood Memories

By ROBIN TWITE

SORROWS, PASSIONS AND ALARMS by James Kirkup. Collins, 1959. 15/-.

JAMES Kirkup is a poet and a traveller, but in his latest book he is concerned neither with poetry nor with travel. "Sorrows, Passions and Alarms" is the second volume of his autobiography and like its predecessor, "The Only Child," describes his life as a working class child in Tyneside.

"Sorrows, Passions and Alarms" must be read as a sequel to "The Only Child" in which Mr. Kirkup established the characters of his family, a variety of neighbours, and, of course, their children. He also vividly recalled the peculiar quality of the street in which he was born and its immediate vicinity. This second volume takes us up to the time when its author left home for University. It is not a coherent story but rather a series of impressions of school, of youthful friendships, and of incidents which Mr. Kirkup found memorable.

Mr. Kirkup's life as a child was in a sense uneventful. But this book, no less than its predecessor, makes extremely attractive reading simply because of the accuracy of his memory and his lack of any false literary "exhibitionism." Reading "Sorrows, Passions and Alarms" one realizes how intensely Mr. Kirkup has remembered the experiences of his childhood:

"There was another good hideout in our house — the cupboard under the front stairs. It was full of old clothes and baskets of rags, shoe-boxes full of papers and broken toys. When the door was shut, I found myself in total darkness, enjoying my utter privacy and the intimate human smell of old hats and clothes. I would sit in the blackness on the old creaky washing-basket and press my fingers hard upon my eyeballs to produce swirling patterns of stars, suns, blazing moons and comets, brilliant dots and dashes of purple and red that switched suddenly to yellow and lurid green."

Or again: ...."When I had no Saturday Penny, I made sweets by mixing together cocoa, sugar and condensed milk. This makes very nice sweets, and is very wholesome. When I made them, my mother was quite unable to say, as she usually did when I bought cream puffs or fruit-cake, heavy and damp, the glazed cherries looking like bloody eyes: 'You don't know where it's been! You never know what they put in those things. Ah well' — taking a bite herself — 'the Lord bless our stummicks!' "

Mr. Kirkup himself is a little nostalgic about his youth and seems to fear that children of today have less vitality than those of his own generation. But his world has not vanished. Hundreds of thousands of English children are living the kind of life, circumscribed, but yet full of vitality, that Mr. Kirkup himself enjoyed. It is a mark of the success of his book that we are able to share the sorrows, passions, and alarms of his childhood with him and to find the experience pleasurable.

IN THE LIBRARIES:

By PAULA ARNOLD

Children, Nature and Bawdy Satire

THE WATERCRESS GIRL (165 pp.-12/6); **THE DARLING BUD OF MAY** (226 pp.-15s.); **A BREATH OF FRENCH AIR** (159 pp.-12/6) by H.E. Bates. Joseph, London 1959.

THREE books in one year must be a record. I believe, except for the thriller-writing factories. But Mr. Bates is not a cooperative, he is really one man. The first book, which already appeared on the Spring List, but reached our backwater much later, is at least a collection of short stories dating from various times. But the two so-called novels have actually been written within one year.

To take the stories first—they are a baker's dozen, and they have the indescribable dewy charm of Mr. Bates' early work. They are all about children and the English countryside, poetical but not in the least sentimental, tender and understanding to an unbelievable degree. Except for one tale, the longest, almost seventy pages and quite different from the others, they all give incidents important to children, quite delicately suggesting how, unbeknown to the children themselves, little tragedies can loom great and indeed sometimes become irreparable — the destructive twinge of jealousy, the ever unfulfilled longings, the gnawing pain of disappointment, the weirdness of strange surroundings. And always in between come the English spring meadows with their cowslips, the river with its watercress, the farm supper.

The one long tale mentioned above is, I think, a failure in both characterization and concept, and it is far too long and repetitive. It tells how three small children surreptitiously watch a suicide trying to hang himself, and how through his little dog and the children's unconscious intervention he is saved and finds happiness.

English Comedy

But what is one to say of the two short novels? They are very English comedy, so much is true. And many English critics as well as the great reading public have found the first, introducing Pop Larkin and his family, so irresistibly funny that Mr. Bates promptly cashed in on his success and wrote the continuation, bringing the Larkin family to France for a trip, including a newborn addition — not to Pop's married daughter, but to his wife. For the first time in my life I find myself totally divided from English opinion. I am afraid I could not so much as smile at the swindling, the bawdiness, the earthiness and the undeserved success of the Larkin family — buying Rolls-Royces, eating asparagus and goose, enough to feed five families for five days, at one sitting, flatly refusing to pay any income tax at all and getting away with it, but corrupting the tax collector. If it is satire, it comes dangerously near realism. If it is realism, it is dangerously smug and dishonest.

It seems almost impossible and yet the fact stares you in the face — that one and the same man could have written the Watercress Girl stories — and the Larkin Saga.

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BIG BUSINESS AGAIN

THE ORDEAL OF MR. BLAIR by Robert Smith. Elek Books, London 1959. 210 pp. 16s.

A MOST accomplished American first novel, brilliantly told without tiresome tricks in a perfectly straightforward way. The few characters all live, the backgrounds—three of them — are luminously clear, the dialogue is most credible, with the different ways of speech marvellously rendered. There seems to be an anti-Semitic streak, but I have the feeling that the author, about whom we hear nothing, contrary to usage, is a Jew who knows "the Street," and that his Jewish family and the references made to them by the Gentiles are not meant to be inimical, that they are rather ironical and melancholy.

The story is of a man endowed with particular charm and the Bostonian way of life, who cannot get reconciled to having come down to a poor Eastside neighbourhood, to have his adolescent daughter associate in the park with doubtful characters — to him — and himself having to knuckle under to a stupid boss. When he gets the opportunity to get into big money again, through the good offices of a Jewish neighbour, he grasps it, even though it involves him again with the man who some years ago was the cause of his ruin. This time, he thinks, he will safeguard himself. He gets a huge sum on account of the new venture, buys a house in Connecticut in a lovely district (Jews barred, of course), acquires a sleek car, and though an excellent husband and father spends a night with his new-old partner's showpiece of a secretary. This is the beginning of the end.

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SPY STORY

THE ACHILLES AFFAIR, by B. Mather. Collins, London 1959. 256 pp.

AS thrillers run, this is not a bad example, with the Balkans, Lebanon and Cyprus for background. The people don't come to life, and the plot, running in two stages, during the Great War and then 10 years later, is somewhat involved, with a wealth of real and imagined double-crossing. If you like spy stories, it may well fascinate you to the unlikely end.

Publications Received

THE FLOWERING OF MODERN HEBREW LITERATURE by Menachem Ribalow. Twayne, New York. 304 pp. $7.50.

DIPLOMAT by Charles W. Thayer. Harper, New York. 280 pp. $4.50.

AS OTHERS SEE US, The United States Through Foreign Eyes, Edited by Frans M. Joseph. Princeton University Press. 360 pp. $6.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Elef Layla V'Layla אלף לילה ולילה (Arabian Nights) will continue to attract readers and listeners of all ages and probably in every clime. The collection of these tales in Volume 13 of Yosef Yoel Rivlin's translation from the Arabic (Kiryat Sefer, IL1.500) includes the Man from Yemen and his Six Maid Servants, The Patient One and the Robbers, The Woman Who Gave the Beggar Alms and The Beggar and a Friend in Trouble. The three tales retold by Shirley Golden and translated into Hebrew by Galya Allon (**Massada**, IL4.800) are Alladin and the Magic Lamp, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves and the Magic Carpet, all beautifully illustrated by Benoti.

• • •

KENNETH Walker's **Holim V'rofim** חולים ורופאים (Patients and Doctors, from the English by Lea Zagagi, **Sifriyat Poalim**, IL2.850) is built on the assumption that if an illness is to be diagnosed successfully and the patient cured, there must be complete confidence between the doctor and the patient. This is every man's guide to medicine and healers.

• • •

YUGOSLAVIA'S outstanding novelist, Ivo Andric, has produced what is known as Yugoslavia's national historical novel, **Gesher Hadrina** גשר הדרינה (Na Drini Cuprija, from the German by Edna Cornfeld, Am Oved, IL1.150). This bridge is the symbol of the servitude and revolt of the Yugoslav peoples prior to the outbreak of the First World War and is an historic epic of their fight against Turkish oppression.

• • •

Ahat Esreh Kumtot Y'rukot Badin אחת עשרה כומתות ירוקות בדין (Eleven Green Berets on Trial, A. Narkiss, IL3.800) came out soon after the Kafr Kasim hearing, too soon to afford it proper perspective. Moshe Kordov's dogged industry, not to say journalistic ability, is evident throughout, and the work seems to be a combination of court minutes and newspaper reports skilfully woven together, though lacking continuity in spots. M.H.

. . . and English

WHETHER you take it as fact or as fiction, you will enjoy reading **The Travels of Marco Polo** in the new and highly readable translation by R. E. Latham (Penguin Classics, IL1.230). The claims made by the author in the Prologue, where he exhorts "all people who wish to know the various races of men and the peculiarities of the various regions of the world," can hardly be taken seriously; still, there is a good deal of truth in his contention that "since the time when our Lord God formed Adam our first parent with His hands down to this day there has been no man, Christian or Pagan, Tartar or Indian... who has known or explored so many of the various parts of the world and of its various wonders as this same Messer Marco Polo." To be sure, there is no grace in the writing, and little continuity. For Marco was no writer and never pretended to be; he was a merchant and had all the attributes of a petty, envious, provincial, vindictive and self-satisfied little man discovering the riches and splendours of foreign lands and marvelling at the fact that they can at all exist outside his own small world.

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THERE is an excellent study of Marco Polo in **Medieval People** (Anchor, IL2.280), a book which represents social history at its best and most instructive. Written 35 years ago by Eileen Powers, a medieval scholar of renown, the book comprises studies of six quite ordinary people whose lives and careers extend over the whole period known as the Middle Ages. With the exception of Marco Polo himself, they are all not well known, and are chosen to illustrate various aspects of medieval social life as well as different classes of historical material. Thus Bodo, a Frankish peasant in the time of Charlemagne, is chosen to illustrate peasant life and an early phase of a medieval estate; Marco Polo is taken up to describe Venetian trade with the East; Madame Eglentyne, "Chaucer's Prioress in Real Life," depicts the monastic life; the essay on the Meistersinger's wife presents a picture of domestic life in a middle-class Paris home and illustrates medieval ideas about women — and so on. It is interesting to see that Marco Polo, when asked by his friends on his death-bed to correct his book by removing everything that went beyond the facts, replied that he had "not told *one half* of what he had really seen!" However, as Marco says at the end of his chapter on the Middle East, "Let us now change the subject."

• • •

JUDGING by the facsimile of the first page of the author's manuscript reproduced in the present edition, a great deal of work must have gone into the task of deciphering, editing and preparing for publication **Boswell's London Journal** (Ace Books, IL1.230). It comprises the great biographer's journal from the time he left Scotland on November 15, 1762 until his departure for his travels abroad on August 5 the following year. No amount of description or praise can impart the full force of this fascinating, racy and lively record of Boswell's adventures in the great city. Though it was written when Boswell was only 22-23 years of age, the journal is completely worthy of Dr. Johnson's great chronicler and companion. N.R.

Stamp of the Week

This stamp, which depicts hands held protectively over a refugee, was designed by Olav S. Mathiesen of the U.N. Graphic Presentation unit, and is the emblem adopted by the U.N. for World Refugee Year. It appears in two colours — a 4-cent denomination in red with olive-gold lettering in the border, and a 3-cent denomination, blue with olive-gold lettering. (UNESCO)

Life and Letters

BOOK ON K'S U.S. TOUR

Twelve of the correspondents and officials who accompanied Premier Khrushchev to the United States in September are about to publish a book called "Face to Face With America," Max Frankel reported in the "New York Times."

The excerpts, which appeared in Pravda and Izvestia, suggest that the book is a sequel to last month's hard-cover edition of all the United States, which is entitled "To Live in Peace and Friendship."

The new work appears to contain brief descriptions and characterizations of each of the places visited by the Khrushchev party. It also reproduces quotations from the Premier's unofficial remarks and banter and reconstructs his exchanges with questioners and interviewers. These scenes show him demolishing his critics and all others in whom he detected dislike of the Soviet Union or Communism.

CHINESE JEWRY DWINDLING

The last remnant of Chinese Jewry — now about 250 — is engaged in writing the community's history, according to information received from Shanghai by the World Jewish Congress in New York. If the tiny community that numbered 25,000 in the '40s continues its rapid rate of decrease it will cease to exist within the next few years. According to the statistics, during 1958 the community was reduced from 294 to 251. In that period nine persons died and 37 migrated, some of them to Israel. In the same 12-month period the community rolls were increased by three — two births and one newly registered member. (W.J.C.)

SHOLOM ALEICHEM EXHIBITION

The committee for the hundredth anniversary of Sholem Aleichem has been advised by UNESCO that it will make available one of its major halls — the Salle des Pas Perdus — for presentation of a Sholem Aleichem exhibition of books, photos and documents for three weeks in January and February.

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Oldsters Get New Lease of Life

By Ilana David

"OUR club has returned the smile to our lips," says Mr. Baruch Trigolio, honorary treasurer of the oldsters' club in Lydda. Today, Lydda's community welfare project, with its youth and oldsters' clubs, constitutes an oasis of hope in a town battling to cope with innumerable and seemingly insuperable social problems.

With its population of 21,000, Lydda has suffered the characteristic birth-pangs of an immigrant town — chronic unemployment, juvenile delinquency, overcrowding and the social instability of a constantly shifting population. Although housing conditions have improved as new neighbourhoods sprawl out on all sides of the old Arab town, and economic enterprises such as Cargal and Tel Rad have done much to transform the economic face of Lydda, 30 per cent of the town's families still receive some form of social care from the Welfare Bureau.

When a Department of Community Welfare was set up some time ago in the Ministry of Welfare, Lydda was one of the first places to which a community worker was delegated. Stimulating community responsibility was no easy job at first. The population swung from apathy to intense bitterness, and the "officials-on-the-job" — teachers, nurses, employment officials — seemed to have more than enough to do in coping with their specific problems. However, by the slow process of neighbourhood discussions, meetings with the Municipality, the Police and other services, the idea caught on that only by a collective tug at the town's bootstraps could Lydda be lifted out of its social bog. Today a citizens' committee for community welfare is active in finding new ways of meeting the town's community needs. It comprises representatives of the services and socially-minded residents, headed by the energetic Mayor, Mr. Kamil.

In the first year of its existence the community welfare committee concentrated its attack on two main problems — the town's much forgotten old men and women and "hard-to-reach" youth who for personal and social reasons have failed to fit into the usual school framework and the regular youth clubs. With the help of the Sayyon Rotary Club, Big Brother to Lydda's community project, two large playgrounds have been equipped and a modest youth club has been set up. Youngsters at one time notorious for their delinquent background hold the keys to the clubroom. Under their vigilant supervision not a ping-pong ball of their minimum sports equipment has disappeared.

The Oldsters take their Hebrew lessons most seriously.

Girls Wary

Girls are still wary about joining the club, but in an imaginative attempt to break this social barrier the community organiser invited a group of girl scouts from Tel Aviv for a number of combined projects. More girls have now joined, participating in various activities such as the sewing and cooking classes, but still maintaining strict segregation on the playground.

The highlight of the community welfare project has been the success of the oldsters' clubs. At one time it was a familiar sight to see the old people sitting in dismal consolate boredom in the doorways of the houses, dreaming of the past or grumbling about the present and certainly with little hope for the future.

At first the idea of a club for old people was met with suspicion by the oldsters themselves. Only a handful of curious old ladies and a few men would turn up at the club. "In those days," comments a veteran member, "there weren't even enough of us for a *minyan* for the afternoon prayers!" Today the pre-fabs housing the clubs are not expansive enough to hold the 200 members. And for lack of chairs and tables a disappointed member is too often compelled to forgo his afternoon's pleasure.

Event of Day

Club-time is the event of the day for Lydda's oldsters. Neat and spruced up, grey beards shining, they are ready when the club doors open at 3 p.m. daily. The first hour of the afternoon is spent in chatting over a cup of tea or playing Dominoes or backgammon. Local teachers have volunteered to teach the oldsters Hebrew — many of them have never learned to read or write in any language. A club member conducts a regular discussion group on "Personalities in Jewish History," another holds the members spellbound with his tales from Jewish folklore. A most popular feature are regular community singing sessions led by a young accordionist from the adjoining youth club. A new look on life has been given to the oldsters by the periodic visits to other parts of the country. Lively memories of their picnic at Caesarea have taken the place of nostalgic dreams of the "old country."

One of the significant effects of the clubs' existence is that it has broken down the feeling of apathy and isolation so typical of old age. "The club has returned to us our dignity and self-respect," commented a member of the elected committee which runs the club's affairs. A typical meeting of this committee will discuss ideas for the future or individual problems of fellow members. Club attendance is usually so regular that the absence of a member is soon noticed and a home visit immediately organized.

The wife of an invalided member is enabled to attend the club by other members taking turns in keeping her ailing husband company. Recently one enterprising oldster applied to the club committee for assistance in acquiring a lute. This instrument, much in demand at weddings and other festivities, would enable him to earn something towards his living. There was a time when such a request would immediately have been turned over to the Welfare Bureau. Today, the club members decided that they would find some way of raising from their own meagre resources part of the money to help their fellow oldster get his lute.

Ideas Needed

A pressing problem still irking the community welfare committee is to find imaginative rehabilitative projects that will reduce the number of cases under social care. Members of the oldsters' clubs in particular are continually looking for some light employment in addition to the cultural activities of their clubs. Although most are septuagenarians, they all feel that they have capacities that can still be used. Here, community efforts have to be given official support and assistance. The committee has drawn up a number of modest blue-prints — a training programme for artistic embroidery, a workshop for mat weaving and raffia work, an "adaptability" scheme to train the elderly and the invalided to do mosaic stone setting. With the support of the Ministries of Labour, Welfare and Health and the Histadrut these projects could both be economically worth-while and could save the elderly and incapacitated from the social and personal wastage of uselessness.

Lydda's socially-minded citizens are trying out new ways to deal with chronic problems, but although energy and enthusiasm characterize their efforts a shoe-string budget is hampering the full development of this very worth-while project.

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

New On The Market

LIPTON'S TEA in the familiar yellow tin is back on grocers' shelves and has created quite a stir in supermarkets and self-service shops. Lipton's Tea is blended in England and packed here in its original, imported quality.

• • •

BLOSSOM NECTAR, made of fruit sugar and grape sugar, is the intriguing name the Gan Shmuel Canning Factory has given to its new health food. It is claimed to have a high nutritive value and is as digestible as pure honey. Energy-giving, it should be good for growing children as well as adults.

Happy Inbal dancers gather backstage after winning critical acclaim at their New York appearance. In the centre of the group are: Samuel Rubin, president of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation; Mrs. Herman; Mrs. Sara Levi-Tanai, director and choreographer of Inbal; and Avraham Herman, Israel Ambassador to the U.S. The dancers are seen wearing the costumes of their celebrated "Queen of Sheba" number.

Elanit's 1960 Winter Knits

By Diana Lerner

BEFORE showing Elanit's winter 1960 knitwear at the Commercial and Industrial Club in Tel Aviv on Monday night, Dr. E. Gottesman, director of the firm, celebrated 25 years in the branch. He pointed out that Elanit would be marking its 10th anniversary in the spring and that his firm had pioneered in introducing new materials such as cashmere, orlon, serigarig and most recently shaggy mohair. The firm's progress in export was almost double that of last year and had already reached $120,000.

Elanit had added to its previous markets in Switzerland, Scandinavia, Holland, England and South Africa, sales to the U.S.A. and some of the Latin American countries, he revealed. Knitwear export had this year almost reached the million-dollar mark, he added, pointing out that Elanit itself exported about 60 per cent of its production. But the Government's plan to abolish Pamax foreign currency accounts, on the basis of which most knitwear firms have been able to establish foreign markets, had left the industry in a quandary, he said.

Some of the shaggy mohair hits seen at the Commercial and Industrial Club are sure to be popular in the markets of Europe and America. The orange, lilac and green pullovers and cardigans made an attractive display. The rest of the show was along quieter and more conventional lines, featuring two- and three-piece ensembles in today's favourite colours — purple and black — that are practical for different occasions. Among these were several tailored suits, and dress and jacket outfits, gaily striped or cleverly matched to highlight two contrasting shades. A petrol serigarig costume, for example, had a subtly striped pullover in a matching shade of blue.

The show repeated one of the popular numbers this year, the shaggy mohair three-quarter coat with a shawl collar in purple, black and green checks. An egg-shell suit with a hanging collar tied into a small bow high on the bodice suggested the empire look of last year. On the other hand, there were throwbacks to much earlier days in the other numbers, as for example an embroidered tunic with slits on a beige skirt, and several all-black dresses in the style of the gay nineties, brought up to date by a new decorative touch.

Removable belts, collars and tunics did much to improve the style. A long neat line was created in a jersey two-piece when the tunic, which buttoned into a panel in the front, was removed. Another costume was similarly enhanced when a wide, fully draped sash with a dressy effect at the waist was taken off to reveal a simple sports dress whose only adornment were the accessories. One suit whose wide, old-fashioned collar fell low into a V back and front had a much neater look when the collar was removed.

Italian fashions created a sensation in Israel, the master of ceremonies reminisced, referring to the recent Italian *haute couture* shows here, but some Italian fashion houses were ordering Elanit this year, the firm was pleased to announce.

PEN FRIENDS

ANNA LEVI, 19, of 29 Sighthill View, Edinburgh, Scotland, would like to correspond with a young man in Israel who is in Government service, like herself, and/or is interested in music, ballet and dancing of all kinds.

Cabbages Lowly But Popular

By Molly Bar-David

AFTER potatoes, cabbages are the world's most popular vegetable, but somehow they are considered lowly, probably because they are cheap. Nonetheless, it can be a very aristocratic dish, and even the fancy Waldorf invented a cabbage salad so noble that it bears the Hotel's great name. The Chinese, whose cooking is (to my mind) the most delicate in the world, give this vegetable an elevated place in their menus; the Dutch make a delicious hot slaw of it, the Viennese combine it with apples for a delicious dish, the Swedes have a hardy cabbage stew and even the English, who manage to drown the taste out of every vegetable, still turn out a palatable cabbage dish (probably because fresh cabbage is so good that you just can't spoil it).

Like all vegetables, cabbages are at their best when fresh and crisp. Cabbage (in wedges) takes about ten minutes to cook (five if shredded). If you are using red cabbage, add a little lemon juice to the water to preserve the colour. Red cabbage requires 15 to 20 minutes to cook.

Shredded cabbage is delicious with butter or crisply fried sausage shreds, or with hot sweet or sour cream, or hot ketchup, or grated cheese. Herbs and spices such as dried basil or celery seeds or caraway seeds, snipped parsley, minced onion, prepared mustard and vinegar, or lemon juice, are all very nice on boiled, shredded or sectored cabbage. Of course salt and pepper are essential. Very good too over hot cabbage is any sharp sauce, such as Thousand Island salad dressing (mayonnaise mixed with pickles and ketchup) or mustard sauce, or almost any of the sauces made of powdered soups.

Red Cabbage with Apples

1 kilo shredded red cabbage, ¾ cup boiling water, 3 apples, sliced, 3 tbsps. butter, ¼ cup vinegar, 2 tsps. flour, ¼ cup brown sugar, 2 tsps. salt, dash of pepper.

Cook shredded cabbage in the water for 10 minutes, well covered. Add apples and cook 10 minutes more. Add remaining ingredients and just bring to a boil.

Creamed Cabbage

2 tbsps. flour, 2 tbsps. butter, 1 cup milk, 1 onion, grated, dash of nutmeg, 1 head cabbage, medium, grated yellow cheese (optional), salt and pepper to taste.

Heat butter and add flour and then add onion and hot milk. Mix as this cooks into a white sauce. Sprinkle seasonings over freshly cooked cabbage. Cover with white sauce and, if you wish, the grated cheese.

Curried Cabbage

6 cups shredded cabbage, 2 tbsps. butter or oil, 1 clove garlic, chopped, 1 tsp. curry powder, 1 tsp. salt.

Fry garlic in butter, then add cabbage, salt and curry. Cook, covered, stirring occasionally until tender (about 10 minutes). Raisins and nuts may be added to this dish for a very special treat.

Spanish Style Cabbage

3 tbsps. oil, 3 cups shredded cabbage, 1 clove garlic, minced, 1 onion, chopped, 2 green peppers, chopped, 1 red pepper (pamba) chopped, 2 cups diced tomatoes, 1 tsp. salt, dash of pepper.

Heat oil. Add all other ingredients and cook until tender, stirring occasionally.

Sweet and Sour Cabbage Soup

1 cup shredded cabbage, ¼ cup raisins, 5 cups beef soup, 2 small tins tomato puree, ¼ cup sugar (brown is best), small crystal of citric acid or juice of 1 lemon, salt and pepper to taste, 1 onion, chopped.

Put all ingredients into a pot and bring to a boil, then allow to simmer for about half an hour. Meat bones or meat soup powders can be used in making this soup.

Waldorf Salad

1 cup diced, fresh, unpared red apples, 1 cup shredded fresh cabbage, 1 cup sliced celery stalks, ½ cup mayonnaise, ½ cup chopped nuts or cocoanut, 1 tsp. sugar, 2 tbsps. lemon juice, 2 tbsps. sour cream, a few raisins (optional).

Toss apples with lemon juice, sugar. Mix in the cabbage. Stir in half the mayonnaise. Just before serving toss in the remaining ingredients and top with remaining mayonnaise mixed with cream. Serve on lettuce, chilled.

Coleslaw

Toss together 3 cups shredded cabbage, ¼ cup chopped green and/or red sweet peppers, 1 tsp. salt, dash of pepper and mustard, 1 tsp. celery salt or seed (or neither), 2 tbsps. sugar and 1 tsp. chopped onion. Mix with 3 tbsps. oil, and ⅓ cup vinegar. Garnish with olives and sliced tomatoes.

Another Sterility Cause

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

"BE fruitful and multiply" gave religious sanction to a strong biological urge present not only in humans but in all living things. One has only to ponder the fate of the male Praying Mantis, eaten by his mate after fulfilling his biological function, or the drone bee, stung to death by the queen as the reward of his success, to realise just how strong is this urge to reproduce. Until very recent times, with all the odds against survival, many infants had to be brought into the world to ensure that a few would live to maintain the race. In modern times with population pressure a world problem and family planning widespread one tends to overlook the not inconsiderable number of unfortunate couples whose union is not blessed with children.

Sterility has been regarded as a biological and social curse through the ages and until the last few years was always blamed on the woman. Recently it has been estimated that more than half the failures to conceive are due to the male, rather than to the female, partner. Leaving male causes aside for the moment, the textbooks list over 30 causes of sterility in the wife, varying from anatomical defects through female diseases to imbalance of the hormones. It is a fact that some sterile couples will go to almost any length and endure the most unpleasant medical investigations in order to have children.

The latest number of the Israel medical journal "Harefuah" has a most interesting report from Tel Aviv that many cases of sterility in the female are due to an infection with germs called Listeria and these also lie at the root of many premature abortions. Until last year, when this tiny germ (named after Lord Lister of antiseptic surgery fame) was discovered by Swiss gynaecologists in two early abortions, it was thought to be unimportant as a cause of human disease. Animals are susceptible, mice get septicaemia from Listeria infections but monkeys and men are relatively resistant. Epidemics have been recorded in wild rats but apart from 20 or 30 cases of human meningitis in world medical literature, little notice was taken of this germ. One of the reasons is the difficulty of growing Listeria in the laboratory and thus double praise is due to the Tel Aviv workers.

The few cases of human meningitis or animal infections that have been treated have proved sensitive to sulphonamides though relatively resistant to penicillin and indeed some of the patients in Tel Aviv have been cured by prolonged treatment with one of the new long-acting sulpha drugs.

It is clear that only a small proportion of patients with sterility will be found to be suffering from chronic Listeria infection but for this group, the new discovery at last holds out a hope of cure.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat-Haim

HAVE been reading in the American magazines about something called "togetherness" and have made a few inquiries about what this means. Most people have no idea, but some lately come from America tell me that it is doing things in family groups like watching television or going to the beach, as there is an undesirable tendency for family members to avoid each other. Consider this quite reasonable in most cases and cannot see why it should be considered harmful. In my opinion it would be more harmful the other way round. Would like to discuss the matter with my own family but for the difficulty of getting them all in one place at one time.

•

EVERYONE that has any experience of families knows that there are as many points of view in it as there are members and they all have different ways of spending their time. However, always ready to try out new ideas, I decide that we should all try to share each other's pleasures in a give-and-take way and see what the result will be. In this spirit I offer to accompany my son to a football match if he will let me read him one of my favourite stories instead of those stupid comics he likes so much.

•

HE is quite distressed at this proposal and says he would never live it down if I kept my word. None of the fellows go to the football match with their mothers. Their mothers all stay at home and knit or bake cakes. Can see he considers this a proper occupation for mothers, never mind "togetherness." Besides, he says, he is certain that I would not enjoy it. It is not even a good team. Try to explain that it is not for my enjoyment that I wanted to come but stop trying on observing his expression.

•

NEXT attempt is an exchange of radio programmes. I sit through a seemingly endless quiz which sends my daughter into convulsions of laughter so that she should listen with me to the delightful English half hour. Soon after it starts I ask her what she is muttering so fiercely and she asks me if she can study her Arabic or do I want her to be punished.

•

HEAD of the House, apart from playing chess which is entirely beyond my intellectual capacity, only likes to put his feet up and read and this is a thing which is hard to do together with anyone.

•

SOMETIMES, with a lot of organization, we all go to the cinema together, a rare event because the children only go with us when their friends are not available and we all have different tastes anyway. Head of the House is aided by a very poor memory, daughter only likes films which give her a good cry, whereas I cannot sit through heaving chests and hysterics. Son bars all films which have no killing in them and always enlivens our way home with statements about how much better he could have spent the money and the time.

•

COME to the conclusion that the articles on "togetherness" have all been written by unmarried orphans.

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Quiz Without Quality

Radio Review

THE only element fixed in the Kol Yisrael quiz shows is Shmuel Rosen. He has been performing regularly since prehistoric times and it would be hard to distinguish this week's quiz from last week's or last year's. Week in, week out he lines up the competitors in the studio and keeps up a half-hour monologue punctuated from time to time by the muted voices of the contestants. The only fresh aspect is that the series is now heard on Sundays instead of Saturdays. Presumably there must be listeners to these programmes (I imagine a large proportion of its audience is adolescent) but the presentation is so dull that they cannot be many (unlike "Twenty Questions" which with its element of humour, its audience and its less frequent appearances continues to be amusing).

This week's quiz began with a lengthy description of the prizes including gratuitous plugs for the donors (who said we have no commercial broadcasting?) and the quiz then got under way without a word as to who were the contestants or why. The whole broadcast was devoid of atmosphere or tension. Perhaps if some of the Americans who have become so hysterical because their television quizzes were "fixed" had heard this programme, they would have appreciated the importance of some preliminary staging to ensure interest and entertainment.

• • •

YITZHAK Shimoni and Amnon Ahi-No'omi launched their new series on Saturday night. The programme (potentially intended as a successor to "Three in a Boat") will be heard monthly and will consist of humorous variations on a theme. Last week the theme was thieves and robbery and the variations were generally successful. The programme lacks the genius touch of "Three in a Boat" and appears more contrived; the immediately topical barbs are also more sparse. However, the ingredients are safe and the series should have a wide appeal and prove highly popular.

Many of the contributions were funny although much of the material was on the same level — college humour. The main exception was the playlet contributed by Ephraim Kishon — familiar-style Kishon but vintage and welcome.

• • •

ONE of this week's literary broadcasts was devoted to James Joyce's book of verse, "Chamber Music." This is one of his minor literary compositions, and had it been written by anyone else (which would not have been impossible when they appeared 50 years ago), they would long since have been forgotten. In last Friday's *Jerusalem Post*, Philip Toynbee wrote scathingly of these poems; his judgment was too sweeping (its conscious affinity to music sometimes comes off) but it is true that they contain a deal of bad verse. It is surprising that anyone — with the ocean of great poetry open before him — has chosen these poems for translation and publication in Hebrew but, once the book is being brought out, it was legitimate to devote a broadcast on the subject in the Second Wavelength for the small interested minority.

The programme itself was well constructed — commentary, words from the translator, readings of the English originals and the Hebrew versions. Israel Eliraz wrote a fair if rather highbrow appreciation but it was unfortunate that he spoke it himself: the completely unlyrical nature of his voice contrasted too greatly with the subject matter and the objectives of Joyce. Not surprisingly, he did not allude to the ribald origin of the title, but contented himself with discussing Joyce as a poet (I would suggest that Joyce's best poetry is not in his verse but in "Anna Livia Plurabelle"). The actual Hebrew translation by Moshe ha-Ma'ami sounded successful, intelligently based on the musical values of certain Hebrew words (notably alliterative verb-formations).

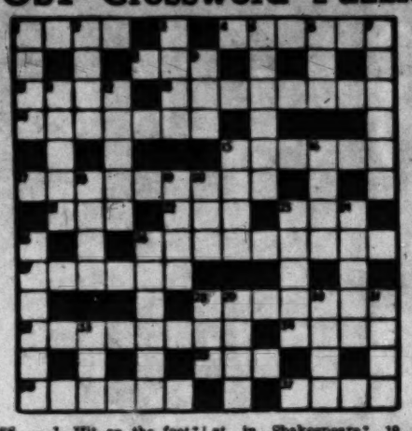
• • •

A WORD of welcome to the 5.05 request programme which brings many listeners to their sets earlier in the evening than previously. On the other hand, I am sorry that the early morning P.T. has been dropped. It gave me a wonderful feeling to lie in bed and think of those enthusiasts who were actually following the instructions. Moreover, on occasions I was induced to wiggle my toes rhythmically beneath the covers.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Hanna Aharoni (today at 6.30); Monte Carlo Opera Orchestra (tonight at 9.15); 50th Anniversary of the death of Samuel Salant (tomorrow at 7.30); Canadian feature which won this year's Prix Italia (Mon. at 9.30); Feature on Hazor (Weds. at 6); National Youth Competition in Citizenship (Thurs. at 6); Interview with No'omi Shemer (Thurs. at 7.20); The Negev Arid Zone Research Institute (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Hit on the foot? 4. Programme information absorbed by Ada. 8. One sound indication of time. 10. Almost a last word, we're sorry to say). 13. One listens to it. 14. Be careful as an observer? 15. Tripe may accompany them. 17. Being punished for swindling father? 21. Held a session. 22. The metal it yields is not mostly gold. 23. Farm animal. 26. Not hard to get. 27. Demonstrated more than how? 28. Point made by the maths master? 32. Out of the blue? 34. You won't get fat on it. 35. Joined up. 36. Her writing is usually very neat. 37. We can't give you a straight clue for this.

DOWN. — 1. The dramatist had a wash. 2. Garment put on by a painter. 3. A peculiar bird. 5. Graham? 6. French-born. 7. Judge to be a she-donkey? 9. One may sit or work in it. 11. Goals, possibly, in Nigeria. 12. Bob is unable to be little. 15. Some sign of a shortage of women? 16. Foreign loaf producer. 18. Part I have a try at in Shakespeare? 19. Given the gen. 20. The weariness of one who is angry at heart? 22. Descriptive of the rules of poker? 24. Wall decoration. 25. Help the fool to sit around? 26. The Hermit and the Painter. 28. Just a drop, perhaps, of something fresh. 29. Ed joins some of his friends in the garden. 30. Little creature with a skin blemish? 31. It isn't right to be deserted. 33. Leading position.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Pill. 4. Abated. 8. Dam. 10. Itis. 13. Heirloom. 14. Rush mat. 15. Cordon. 17. Cock-fight. 21. Rue. 22. Boa. 23. His. 26. Signposts. 27. Lathes. 28. Balloon. 32. Tiger-Bay. 34. Ya-le. 35. Get(together). 36. Solids. 37. Asks.

DOWN.—1. Pair (pear). 2. Loig. 3. Ha-ha. 5. Bardot. 6. Two. 7. Demand. 9. Met. 11. Tutor. 12. Shake. 15. Chan. 16. Dais. 18. Curt. 19. Ibis. 20. Gog. 23. Holly(wood). 24. Stool (pigeon). 25. Slates. 26. See red. 28. Bag. 29. A-yes. 30. (The) Oaks. 31. News. 33. Gal(lag).

French Play Readings Resumed in Capital

THE troupe of the Centre de Culture Française began its new season of play readings in Jerusalem's Y.M.-C.A. hall on Monday night after a six-month vacation. The comedy, Albert Husson's "Les Pigeons de Venise," is woven around the epic fight of a hotelkeeper to save his honeymooning charges from the designs of a guest whose hobby is to break up brand-new marriages. The plot was somewhat laboured at times and transparent at others, but the play is ideal for this kind of staging and afforded ample opportunity for the hilarious histrionics of the indestructible Samy Behar and the smooth scheming of Claude Feigelman as the disappointed roue.

With no rest between the acts, the players did a grand job, doing credit to the purpose which these readings have served with such popularity for the past four years. The audience was in stitches much of the time, due to really good acting all round and to perfect pacing by Raphael Cidor.

Y.O.

50,000 REPLIES TO V.O.A.

The Voice of America has received over 50,000 airmail replies to its English language listener survey. Most of the replies came from the U.K., India and the Philippines. Israelis sent in 640 replies. Of the Communist states, biggest was Yugoslavia with 300 replies.

Youth Theatre A Hit With Young Audience

URIM YOUTH THEATRE: "Between Gold and Burning Coals." YMCA, Jerusalem, December 7.

THE reputation of its past performances guaranteed Jerusalem's youth theatre a full house of schoolchildren for the premiere of a play based on a Midrashic legend. The charming story, written by the Paris-Jewish author Rachel Mintz, tells how Pharaoh put the boy Moses to the test, forcing him to choose between gold and glowing coals.

The young girl who played the hero built up the tension with almost professional poise and brought the young audience to its feet when "he" innocently cast Pharaoh's crown onto the floor. Again the youngsters cheered when Moses was saved from making the decision which almost cost him his life.

Most of the cast acted their parts well, although some better solution should have been found for the songs so badly rendered by Yocheved, who carried off the rest of her part as Moses' real mother so well. More care should also be taken of the diction. It was laboured in the case of some actors (Pharaoh and the High Priest) while others were merely careless (Pharaoh's daughter and son).

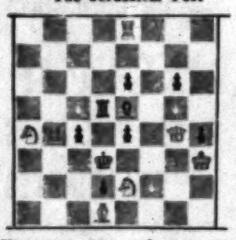
The costumes were suited to the period and the decor simple but well-styled.

Dania Levin certainly deserves assistance in her courageous undertaking. Her theatre receives no official backing and tickets are comparatively expensive.

S.K.

Chess

Problem No. 1293
J. Beszerynski, Poland
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

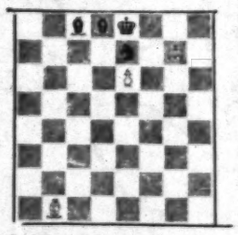


Kh3; Qg4; Rb4, Re8; Bd1; Kta4, Kte2; Pe5, f2, g5. (10)
Kd3; Rd5; Be6; Pc4, d2, e4, e6, g6, h4. (9)

White mates in two (2x)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1959

Problem No. 1294
D. Bjelle, Norway
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Kg7; Bb1; Pe6. (3)
Ke8; Bc8, Bd8; Kte7. (4)

Helpmate in two (H.2x)
(with set-play)

Solutions. Problem No. 1289 (Wirtanen): 1. f4! thr. 2.R:e5; 1.-e:f3/g:f3/g:f4/e:f4/R:d5/d6. 2. Be4/Bg4/B:h7/B:d7/Ba7+/Ba7.
Problem No. 1290 (Fabel): 1.Ktb4, 2.Ktd5, 3.Ktf4, 4.Kt:g2, 5.Ktf4, 6.Ktd5, 7.Kte7 Bb8 8.Kte8, 9. Kt:B, 10.Kt:B Kg2x.

National Team Championship. In the special qualification tournament, Ramat Gan defeated both Kfar Saba and Upper Galilee by 5:1. The second team to join the Division A will probably be U.G. The first round of the N.T.C. will be held on January 2.

Grushevski Wins Tashkent Tournament

The international tournament of Asian countries, held in Tashkent, was won by the ex-Champion of Uzbekistan, A. Grushevski, with 9½ points out of 12. His compatriot, M. Muchitdinov, took second place with nine points. They were followed by S. Momo (Mongolia) and A. Lillienthal (Moscow) 7½, A. Bachtiar (Indonesia) seven, etc.

Brilliant Game by Geller

Grandmaster Yeffim Geller scored an impressive victory in the third round of the Erevan tournament (USSR semi-finals) in the following game:

Game No. 832
King's Indian Defence

Y. Geller	E. Mnazakanian
1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 e5 3.d5 c6 4.Ktc3 e:d 5.c:d d6 6.e4 g6 7.Ktf3 Bg7 8.Bg5 a6 9.Ktd2 h6 10.Bh4 0-0 11.a4 Qc7 12.Be2 Ktbd7 13.0-0 Re8 14.Qc2 g5 15.Bg3 Kte5 16.B:e5 R:e5 17.Ktc4 Re8 18.f4 Ktg4 19.e5! g:f 20.B:g4 B:g4 21.R:f4 Bh5 22.e:d Qd8 23.Raf1 Bg6 24.Qd1 Rb8 25.a5 Bf8 26.Qf3 B:d6 27.Rg4 Kh8 28.Kte4! Bf8 29.Ktf6 Re7 30.b4 Bg7 31.h5 Bh7 32.R:g7! K:g7 33.Qc3. Black resigns.	

After the sixth round Geller was leading with 5½ points. In the **BSFSR championship** (played in Voronezh) L.Polugajevski was leading with 6½ points followed by Krogius and Lutikov.

CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENT

Game No. 833
Sicilian Defence

B. Fischer	M. Tall
(Played in the 13th round)	
1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bb3 Be7 8.f4 0-0 9.Qf3 Qc7 10.0-0 b5 11.f5 e:f5 12.Kta4 e5! 13.Kte2 Bb7 14.Kt:g3 Ktbd7 15.Be3 Bc6 16.Bf2 Qb7 17.Rfe1 d5! 18.e:d Kt:d5 19.Kte4 Ktf4 20.e4 g6! 21.f:g fg 22.g7 K:g7 23.Qg3+ Kh8 24.Kte5 Kt:e5 25.B:e5 B:e5 26.Kt:e5 Qc7 27.Qe3 Rae8 28.Re2 Kt:e2+ 29.Q:e2 B:g3! 30.Kt:e6 Qa7+ 31.K:g2 Rg8+ 32.Kh3 Qe7 33.Bd1 Re6. White resigns.	

Game No. 834
Sicilian Defence

P. Keres	F. Olafsson
(Played in the 14th round)	
1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 e6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 a6 5.Ktc3 Qc7 6.a3 Ktc6 7.Be3 Ktf6 8.Be2 b5 9.f4 Bb7 10.Bf3 d6 11.0-0 Be7 12.Qe1 0-0 13.Rd1 Rac8 14.Kt:c6 B:c6 15.Bd4 e5 16.Be3 a5 17.Qc3 Kh8 18.Rd2 b4 19.a:b a:b 20.Ktd5 Kt:d5 21.e:d Bb6 22.Ra1 Ra8 23.R:a8 R:a8 24.h3 Bf6 25.Be4 e:f 26.B:f4 Ra1+ 27.Kh2 Rf1 28.B:d6 Qd8 29.Be5! Qb6 30.Bd4! B:d4 31.R:d4 f6 32.c3 g5 33.d6 b:c 34.b:c Bd7 35.Bd3 Ra1 36.Qe3 Qc5 37.Qe7 Qe5+ 38.Q:e5 f:e 39.Rd5 Rd1 40.Be4 Re1 41.R:e5. Black resigns.	

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 256.4 & 249 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. (Tomorrow 8.30), 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Donizetti: Overture "Don Pasquale"; Richter: Concerto in D for Flute and Orchestra; Ram Da-Oz; Suite in the Ancient Style (Conductor: Shalom Riklis-Ronly); Ravel: "Bolero" (Conductor: Rene Leibowitz). 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Chamber Music: Faure: Quartet in C-minor, opus 15 played by Raymond Lambert (Piano), Paul McDermott (Violin), Mischa Kogan (Viola), and Don Howley (Cello). 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. **3.30** Kabbalat Shabbat. **4.00** Youth Corner. **4.30** Special Foreign News Broadcast. **5.05** Classical Request Programme: Rossini: Overture "The Barber of Seville"; Gershwin: "Rhapsody in Blue"; Khatchaturian: Excerpts from "Gayneh." **6.00** Bible Reading. **6.10** Shabbat Songs. **6.30** Songs of the Nations, presented by Hannah Aharoni. **7.20** Hebrew Songs at the request of Y. Ha'Ezrahi. **7.50** Shabbat Tunes. **7.59** Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. **8.00** Bi-weekly ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl & R. Bashan. **8.45** The Kibbutzim Choir, conducted by Yehuda Engel and Avraham Daus (Programme No. 2). **9.15** Friday Evening Concert: A Concert recorded at the Palace of the Prince of Monaco, played by the Orchestre National de l'Opera de Monte-Carlo (Conductor: Paul Kletzki). Brahms: Tragic Overture, opus 81; Mussorgsky-Ravel: "Pictures at an Exhibition"; Stravinsky: "The Fire Bird," Ballet Suite. **10.30** Story. **11.10** Dance Music. **12.00** Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. **8.50** Hebrew Songs. **9.20** Sabbath Morning Concert: Bach: Cantata No. 11; Ballon: Prelude and Allegro for Piano and Strings. **10.00** "What's New in Science." **10.15** Accordion Tunes by Hiller Potachini. **10.30** Opera: Verdi: "La Forza del Destino" (abridged version). **11.30** "Stage and Screen." **12.10** Requests for Hebrew Songs. **1.00** Latin-American Dances. **1.40** Cantoral Recordings. **2.30** Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. **4.00** Popular Concert: Rubinstein: "Kenmenoi Ostrow"; Glinka: "Kamarinskaja"; Corelli: Suite for Strings; Chopin: Waltz in D-flat major; Lully: Menuetto. **4.30** "Curtain Up" — "Anne Frank" — programme written by E. Schnabel, presented by Lea Porat. **6.00** Literature and Art. **6.30** "Raton Up"—Andre Kostelanetz & his Orchestra. **7.15** Guests in the Studio. **7.30** Melaveh Malka. **7.59** Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. **8.00** "Twenty Questions"—Quiz by S. Rosen. **8.30** Series of programmes on Tourism in Israel. **8.50** Bible Reading: Shmuel II, Chaps. 23 & 24. **9.15** Sports. **9.45** Hebrew Songs & Dances. **10.00** "Disco Parade." **10.30** Dance Music. **12.00** Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 292, 422 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Musical Magazine. 8.30 Phia Berghout (Harp). 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 Mograbit 6.50 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.35 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Soiree Musicale." Haydn: Concerto in F, for Violin and Piano, played by David Lein-Hen and Alexandra Melamed with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal. Britten: "Young Persons' Guide to the Orchestra" played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Gary Bertini. Narrator: Yitzhak Shimoni. 8.45 Science Studio. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
467 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 8.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.) Today: 10.30 News. 10.40 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.50 This Week's Portion by Rabbi B. Casper. 10.50 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.35 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 6.30 This Week's Portion. 6.35 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 225 and 235 M.): **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.45 Nation's Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart & Schumann. 7.56 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 With a Smile. 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 "Pleasant Tunes." 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Shavua Tov" — Musical Miniatures. 8.00 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.26, 25.12, 19.76, 19.46, 16.86 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. News Comment. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programme: (434 & 496 M.): **News:** 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15. Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 12.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

Removal of Superfluous Hair
Guaranteed no after-growth
FACIALS
Cosmetics Course for Apprentices
Hermine Heilbrun
13 Beit Hashoeva Lane
(Behind 56 Allenby Rd.)
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PLEASE NOTE: 2nd FLOOR

P.B.S. ADV.

WE HAVE MOVED TO OUR NEW PREMISES AT
110 Rehov Dizengoff
AND HEARTILY INVITE OUR CLIENTS AND FRIENDS TO THE OPENING PARTY
The opening celebration takes place on Tuesday, December 15, 1959, at 5 p.m.
SALON JUDITH
formerly at 17 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, December 12, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4826
Following a 12-week run in Tel Aviv
CHARLES LAUGHTON in
THIS LAND IS MINE
with MAUREEN O'HARA GEORGE SANDERS
Hebrew, French subtitles
No complimentary tickets

ORNA Tel. 4733
The true love of Han Suyin for the American War Correspondent
LOVE IS A MANY SPLENDOURED THING
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
WILLIAM HOLDEN JENNIFER JONES

EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M.'s unforgettable entertainment
GREEN MANSIONS
Audrey Hepburn — Anthony Perkins
Based on W. H. Hudson's famed novel
Metrocolor — Cinemascope
Special Sunday performance at 10.30 a.m.

RON Tel. 3104
There is no girl like
GUENDALINA
exciting, beautiful, smart, captivating, youthful and in love
with JACQUELINE SASSARD RAF VALLONE
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Today, at 3 p.m.:
THE BROTHERS RICO

ORION Tel. 2914
The most outspoken film of our time:
Cinemascope
Yesterday's Enemy
STANLEY BAKER GUY ROLF
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
MARLON BRANDO
MONTGOMERY CLIFT DEAN MARTIN in
THE YOUNG LIONS
Cinemascope
Evenings at: 6.15, 9.15

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1486
Israel Première
JAMES 'Maverick' GARDNER
as the amazing "Human Torpedo" and EDMOND O'BRIEN in
Up Periscope
In Warnerscope and Colour

ZION HALL 2nd Week
Van Heflin
Silvana Mangano
Geoffrey Horne
Viveca Lindfors
and a gigantic cast of thousands
TEMPEST
Technicolor
Based on a classic love story by Alexander Pushkin
Sat. 6.30, 9
Weekdays: 3.30, 6.30, 9.

TEL-OR 2nd Week Tel. 3570
MICHELE MORGAN DANIEL GELIN
in
RETOUR DE MANIVELLE
A Steiner Film
For adults only

Commencing Saturday, December 12, 1959.

EDISON Tel. 4056
Fred Zinnemann's noble creation
THE NUN'S STORY
starring:
AUDREY HEPBURN
DAME EDITH EVANS
DAME PEGGY ASHCROFT
PETER FINCH
Today (last showing) at 2.30:
Wenn du noch eine Mutter hast

STUDIO Tel. 4055
2nd Week
Warner Bros.
Musical Spree in Paree!
APRIL IN PARIS
Doris Day • Ray Bolger
Also today 2.30.

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, December 12, 1959.
Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

ORION Tel. 4020
Yvonne de Carlo, Howard Duff, Zachary Scott
in the most fascinating of exotic adventures
FLAMES OF THE ISLANDS
In Colour

ATZMON Tel. 3003
3rd Week
ELIZABETH TAYLOR PAUL NEWMAN
in M.G.M.'s
CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF
Technicolor

MIRON Tel. 3008
A topical story of love and hate
Le grand pavois
Jean Chevrier, Nicole Courcel
Hebrew and English subtitles

ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd Week
After 10 record-breaking weeks in Tel Aviv
LES TRICHEURS
(The Cheats)
with
Pascale Petit
Jacques Charrier
For adults only
Owing to its length, the main feature starts at 4, 6.45, 9 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE
2nd Week
The woman who lived for love alone
MAY BRITT
in
THE BLUE ANGEL
with
Curt Jurgens, Theodore Bikel
20th Century Fox film in Cinemascope and colour
For adults only

TAMAR Tel. 6582
Manina
la fille sans voile
with
Brigitte Bardot

GAL OR Tel. 4587
Evenings at 4, 7, 9
TERROR IN A TEXAS TOWN
Sterling Hayden, Carol Kelly
For adults only
Mats.: The Black Shield of Falworth.
Border River.

PEER Tel. 2232
MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT
With
Kim Novak, Frederic March
Based on Paddy Chayevsky's famous play
A "Columbia" Picture

ARMON Tel. 4848
The year's most exciting picture, written and directed by Joseph Mankiewicz
THE QUIET AMERICAN
Technicolor Cinemascope
Audie Murphy, Michael Redgrave, Giorgia Moll
Based on the novel by Graham Greene

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun. Mon.
The Arabic film
PARADISE AND HELL
Abdel Aziz Mahmud
Naima Akef
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
LUCY GALLANT
Jane Wyman, Charlton Heston
Vistavision Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9.

ORLY Tel. 81868
Hilarious comedy
The Tunnel of Love
Cinemascope Technicolor
Doris Day, Richard Widmark
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
4th Week
Erich Kaestner's comedy
Drei Maenner Im Schnee
with
Paul Dahlke, Margarethe Hagen
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9.

MAY Tel. 2856
2nd Week
TEMPEST
Technicolor, Cinemascope
Sylvana Mangano, Van Heflin, Viveca Lindfors
Based on a novel by Pushkin

BRIDGE

A FEAT OF DECEPTION

By JERUSALEMITE

	S. 8 3 H. J 10 6 5 D. J 10 3 C. A K Q 5	
S. A Q H. 9 4 3 D. 9 6 5 C. J 10 9 4 3	N W E S	S. 7 6 5 H. A K Q 8 2 D. Q 7 2 C. 8 6
	S. K J 10 9 4 2 H. 7 D. A K 8 4 C. 7 2	

South	West	North	East
1S	—	2C	2H
3S	—	3NT	—
4S	—	—	—

SOUTH did not think there was much to play on this deal. Two finesses had to be taken: if either of them came off, the game was assured.

But West too was in on the secret. Moreover, he knew that the missing diamond honour was sandwiched between dummy and declarer and would take no trick. The situation was desperate and called for drastic measures.

Having ruffed the second heart in the closed hand, declarer entered dummy with a club and played the three of trumps to the knave; without flicking an eyelash, West pulled the Ace and put dummy into the lead with another club.

South was pleased — the trump finesse was right! He quickly played the eight of trumps; East would either cover or let go if the queen was well enough protected, but then dummy would remain in the lead for the diamond finesse — so why tackle diamonds first?

Having thus goaded South into putting his second entry to the wrong purpose, West took his second trump trick with what later proved to have been the bare queen, and exited with his carefully nursed heart. The queen of diamonds failed to drop, and South was done for.

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'SUPINATOR'
Foot comfort Service, chirurgical supports, stockings, everything for the feet
Qualified Chiropodist
NAHUM GINSBURG
Jerusalem: 10 Rehov Hapoalim, corner Ben Yehuda (1st floor).

I take much pleasure in announcing that I have assumed sole ownership of
SALON LEAH
at 76 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, and shall be very pleased to receive my esteemed clients there, as hitherto.
Kindly phone 52000 for appointment.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Dec. 12, at 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Shattering drama — for old and young alike
BLUE JEANS
BRANDON DE WILDE — CAROL LYNLEY
For adults only
First showing today at 2 a.m. Sat. at 7.15 and 9.30
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
Order your seats by phone 28112/3
Hall air-conditioned and heated

ALLENBY Tel. 63820
5th Week
The best film ever produced by Leonide Moguy
LE LONG DES TROTTOIRS
with
Anne Vernon, René Blanvard
Adults only
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ARMON DAVID
2nd Week
Audrey Hepburn, Peter Finch in
The Nun's Story
Technicolor
Only evening performances
No complimentary tickets

CHEN Tel. 26957
9th Week
of unusual success
ROOM AT THE TOP
Simone Signoret — Laurence Harvey — Heather Sears
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30
For Adults Only

EDEN 2nd Week
Raj Kapoor in
SHARADA
Sat. 5, 7 & 9.
Weekdays 3.30, 7, 9.

ESTHER
Steve Cochran, — Mamie van Doren
Louis Armstrong and his Orchestra
BEAT GENERATION
"The angry cry of rebellious youth"
For adults only

GAT Tel. 27986
BARBARA LAAGE DOMINIQUE WILLIAMS
in an unequalled suspense film
LES ASSASSINS DU DIMANCHE
Winner of 4 international awards
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

MAXIM Tel. 27457
2nd Week
Israel Premiere
Joan Bennett, Gary Merrill, Shirley Yamaguiehi
in a hilarious comedy
An American beauty brings the facts of life to the land of Geisha girls
NAVY WIFE
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

MIGDALOR
ROBERT MITCHUM THEODORE BIKEL ELISABETH MUELLER
in M.G.M's
The Angry Hills

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
Romantic adventure flames under Eastern skies
The Bandit of Zhobe
Starring VICTOR MATURE

HOD Tel. 20826
NADJA TILLER WILLIAM REDDIX
THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
For adults only
No complimentary tickets

OPHIR 3rd Week
Jacques Charrier, Charles Aznavour, Dany Robin, Dany Carrel, Anouk Aimée, Belinda Lee
in
LES DRAGUEURS
Adults only

ORION 3rd Week
The 3 queens of French film:
Mylene Demongeot, Pascale Petit, Jacqueline Sassard
and the only man Alain Delon
in
FEMMES FAIBLES

PEER 7th Week
NIGHT OF A QUARTER MOON
Starring:
John Drew Barrymore, Julie London • Anne Haskit, Nat King Cole
M.G.M. Picture

SHDEROTH 2nd Week
Tennessee Williams'
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE
Vivian Leigh, Marlon Brando, Karl Malden
5 Academy Awards
For adults only.

TAMAR 2nd Week
Presenting a most unusual film:
Little Red Monkey
Starring Richard Conte, Dona Anderson
6 shows daily at: 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15.

TCHELET 8th Week
Eisenstein's
Ivan the Terrible
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

YARON
BY PUBLIC REQUEST
13th and final Week
IMITATION OF LIFE
Just awarded The International "Laurel" Prize 1959.
Sandra Dee
starring in this film named the Most Promising Star of Tomorrow.

ZAMIR
The Vikings
Kirk Douglas • Tony Curtis, Janet Leigh

THE RIKISHA-MAN with TOSHIRO MIFUNE ("Rashomon")
1st Prize Venice Festival